

The Critic

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Literature

"The Anglomaniacs" *

Morbus Anglomania is a malady acute symptoms of which have been prevalent in the United States ever since America separated from the mother-country. It is the malady of an unweaned child periodically and critically ill with an illness due to the cruelty of Revolutionary nurses whose 'training' smacked more of battle-fields than of bottles, and whose pills were bullets rather than pellets of belladonna. 'Heaven is homesickness,' said a sentimentalist of Teutonic type: and so is Anglomania: pathologically diagnosed as 'longing for a lord.' The author of the book before us is aware of its ravages in the longitude of Manhattan: a disease locally endemic on Murray Hill and along certain outlying squares and avenues, where rich 'cultures' of its bacilli abound save only when the denizens of those localities repair to Europe or Newport, Lenox or Bar Harbor, and for the time being 'there is no New York.' Its virulent poison strikes (it seems) deep into the veins of a certain Mrs. Curtis, who, for many years of her life, was content to be the wife of a down-town 'store'-keeper, and had no inkling of the 'English' disease. In an evil hour she flits to Europe with her beautiful daughter, and simultaneously falls heir to an enormous fortune and to the loving admiration of a certain Mrs. Bertie Clay. Mrs. Clay is one of those ingenious she-serpents who abound on the decks of Atlantic steamers,—all spontaneity, grace, and *diablerie*. She, too, is beautiful, as well as wicked and wily; and into her wonderfully slender and serpentine fingers falls poor Mrs. Curtis (who by this time has 'evolved' into Mrs. Floyd-Curtis, hyphen and all). It is not long before anglomania, hypodermically administered, breaks out in the aspiring atmosphere of the Floyd-Curtises. They capture a countess of the dowager-dowdy species, and carry her off, maid and dowdiness and all, to the silken apartments of the new town house and the club at Tupelo Park, resolved at all costs to charm her with American hospitality and entangle her son in matrimonial cobwebs.

Lily, meanwhile—scion of the F.-C.'s,—has met young Jencks (portentous name to the Floyd-Curtises!) in that most delightful and unconventional of trysting-places, the great oscillating swing of an 'ocean greyhound'; and for ten days the bronze-haired Diana hunts at will in the delicious storm and spray of the voyage for the hart that will turn out a heart indeed for her. Everybody is happily ill except the nymph and her Neptunelike Englishman (for Jencks too is English); and the author takes advantage of the opportunity to develop her 'negative' into a very positive picture of brilliant health, vivacious simplicity, candor, and originality,—an American girl, in short, worthy of an 'international episode' and full of truth and grace. Mrs. Clay and the Floyd-Curtises emerge from their berths just in time to discover that mischief has been done, and that Cupid is capering round. Lily is instantly snatched from danger and whisked off with old Lady Melrose to the afore-

said Park; and there melodrama and *mélée* begin. Incidentally, the author paints with vivid accuracy the place known in the actual world as Tuxedo, using the club-house as background for a brilliant description of a ball.

The reader of 'The Anglomaniacs' cannot but admire the combined pungency and impartiality with which certain New York types (not individuals) are sketched; the amiable sarcasm that plays electrically through its pages and throws a halo over the innumerable fads of the day; the gentle persistency with which *portières* are withdrawn and tantalizing glimpses are afforded of intimate interiors,—with Tantalus a-thirst in the background. The evolution of Mrs. Curtis from a substantial down-town *hausfrau* into a Mayfair butterfly—Piccadilly to the quill-tips—is outlined with a firmness of touch that renders its truthfulness superior to mere satire; while Mrs. Bertie Clay, the heroine of international loves and scrapes and machinations, who mixes with the Melrose pie and all but spoils it, is a guileful type of the *belle Héène* on her travels. Lily (like all the liliaceous species) is charming, and dances with 'the Only—the Ineffable'—at the Patriarchs' Ball as if she had been all her life 'in the swim.' The element of pathos is here, too, in poor Jencks's disappointment; and a deep and moving note is struck in the account of the illness of Grace Emory's child. Roman manners are still studied in the Banquet of Petronius; manners more metropolitan may one day be studied in the less Platonic symposia of 'The Anglomaniacs.'

We take pleasure in informing our readers, 'by authority,' that this novelette, which has made the success of the season, was written by Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Purinton's "Christian Theism" *

IN EVERY FIELD of human speculation, there is abundant room for difference of opinion. The wisest men will not agree with each other, even when they are thoroughly sincere, and equally zealous in their desire for truth. It is therefore desirable that toleration and a generous spirit should prevail in the discussion of whatever problem of great importance men cannot agree upon. The moment any controversialist begins to call names, and takes the calling of names for argument, his conclusions cease to be of value as coming from him. The writer of 'Christian Theism' is not content to make the strongest possible argument on his side of a great problem, but goes out of his way to attack those who do not agree with him. He has not that candor which enables a disputant to state with entire fairness the opinions of his opponents. Almost at the beginning of his book, Prof. Purinton makes two statements for which he has no warrant—statements which grow out of his failure to deal with perfect sincerity towards those who do not agree with him. He says in his introduction that Matthew Arnold 'believed not in the Bible,' a statement which has not the slightest foundation in truth. That Mr. Arnold did not accept some theories about the Bible is perfectly true; but two or three of his books were written with the distinct purpose of magnifying the Bible as a book of literature and religion. He endeavored to show that men were making a great mistake in not giving the Bible attention and study.—Again, Prof. Purinton says that 'according to the philosophy of Kant, Hegel, and Fichte, no man can ever know God.' This is another statement which is calculated to mislead, because it does not state the exact truth. So far as Hegel is concerned, it is not true, for he did teach that God can be known, and that with the most absolute certainty. When our author comes to deal with pantheism, positivism, agnosticism and evolution, we find the same want of candor, and the same disposition to take the attitude of controversy. On these questions there is quite room enough for difference of opinion when each antagonist deals with his opponent in the spirit of absolute justice. He who takes an attitude

* The Anglomaniacs. \$1. New York: Cassell & Co.

* Christian Theism: Its Claims and Sanctions. By D. B. Purinton. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

which perverts his vision does injustice to himself, as well as to his opponent: the appeal to theological prejudice has no value as an argument, and whoever uses it is condemned from the first. Prof. Purinton's objections to evolution are too lame for serious consideration; and especially so in view of the fact that evolution is being widely accepted as the soundest argument in favor of theism, not only by evolutionists like Mr. John Fiske, but by Christian theologians like the Rev. Heber Newton and the Rev. T. T. Munger. The breadth, liberality and insight of such a book as Prof. Diman's 'Theistic Argument' are quite wanting to the present work, which keeps in the old ruts, and fails to see the force and significance of the new thoughts of men. Evolution is already so widely accepted as a theory of the universe, and has become so fundamental in our thinking on every subject, that the man who not merely rejects, but ignores or scorns it, shows that he has failed to keep in line with the world's thought.

Symonds's Dante Essays*

DANTE LOVERS will welcome this new edition of Mr. Adington Symonds's essays on the poet written twenty years ago beneath the glaciers of the Gross Glockner and thrown originally into the form of lectures. Mr. Symonds is as devoted to Dante and his Italy as the scholiasts were to Homer and his Greece,—a lifelong devotion shown by volume after volume of charming and brilliant histories, essays, and editions, crowned latterly by the admirable series of works on the Italian Renaissance. The author is a rhetorician of shining capabilities, whose prose poetry is seen at its best in his Italian journeys. He reminds one of those great Greek sophists who, as professors of wisdom (*sophistai*), clothed their teachings in gorgeous coloring, and painted landscapes while they reasoned on wisdom, the immortality of the soul, and the subtleties of dialectic. In the 'Dante' these opulent characteristics come out graphically, and surround the Florentine with a dainty mosaic of epithet and description which gives a charm of its own to the head and heart of Dante—enshrines them, as it were, in *cinque-cento* work of carving, *niello*, and incrustation, and leaves them thrown on the memory in sparkling relief. These chapters form a series that lead out to Dante like a series of *loggie* painted airily in Raphaellesque style, and approach him through portals of history, anecdote, analysis of the 'Divina Commedia,' and the romance of feudalism. Dante's life is summarized as it was set in the turbulent contemporary conditions and as it touched and thrilled contemporary souls. The wondrous flower that grew out of that life as the flower out of Keats's 'Pot of Basil,'—the 'Comedy Divine,'—is repainted, petal by petal, into its constituent colors and perfumes, and shown to be a growth involving all mediæval hopes and fears and 'intimations of immortality,' as well as all the philosophy and theology and satire of the time. Each canto is like the great leaves of the *victoria regia* spreading over a sea of glass and fire in which lay mirrored the beautiful and wretched Italy of the thirteenth century: whose blossom—*flos florum*—was yet Beatrice, symbol of its risen and passionate hopes, beloved of the poet. Dante's poem was not simply a poem, like Milton's: it gave a language to Italy, a magnetic thrill to pictorial and plastic art, almost a religion to centuries of students. Dante and Petrarch are names lovingly associated to represent the masculine and feminine sides of Italian genius, while Boccaccio lies between, the incarnation of smiles and tears. Three geniuses of the first order thus sprang from a soil apparently compounded of homogeneous elements, but really as distinct in its elements as the minerals of which it is composed; authorizing Mr. Symonds's statement that the essential characteristic of Italian history is diversity, and that no modern nation on the whole has produced so much as the Italians in Science, Literature, and Art.

* Introduction to the Study of Dante. By J. A. Symonds. Second edition. \$1.75. New York: Macmillan & Co.

"The Jews under Roman Rule"*

IN THE Story of the Nations Series, Mr. Morrison gives us the 'History of the Jews under Roman Rule,' covering a period of about three hundred years (B.C. 164 to A.D. 135) and bearing upon 'one of the most momentous turning-points in the history of the world'—namely, the crystallization of the Roman Empire (which externally prepared the way for Christianity), its birth and primitive development. The volume is divided into two parts—the first giving the relations between the Jews and the Romans, and the narrative of historical events, culminating in the Fall of Jerusalem. Appalling are the figures of the last revolt under Hadrian. 'Without taking account of the vast numbers that perished by famine and disease, it is credibly reported that over half a million men fell fighting in the field. The miserable survivors whose lives were spared glutted the slave-markets of the East. . . . It would almost seem to have been the object of the Roman administration to make Palestine intolerable to the children of Abraham, and the desolate aspect of Judæa at the present day is a silent witness of the awful severity with which this final rising was suppressed.' But the special point emphasized by Mr. Morrison is the fact that Jewish insubordination to Roman rule did not arise so much from imperial despotism as from the predominance and tenacity of religious and national ideals—from 'religious fanaticism,' as the author puts it. He shows scant recognition of any qualities of heroism or generous devotion on the part of Jewish leaders like Judas Maccabæus or Bar-Kokheba, whose success, he says, would have inaugurated 'an era of religious persecution,' which, we may add, was reserved for Christian rulers. The second half of the book is devoted to the eternal structure of Jewish society—its institutions, polity, and, as it were, the texture of its nationality. In Judaism, Mr. Morrison sees only a religion of ceremonial and formalism, although he quotes the golden rule of Hillel:—'What thou wouldest not have done to thee, do not to others; this is the whole Law, all the rest is but the interpretation.' And again, from another rabbi:—'Do God's will, as if it were thy will, that He may do thy will as if it were His will.' And the teachings of Christ—whence have they their origin if not in Judaism? Mr. Morrison's work shows serious and careful research, the style is graphic though condensed, and the subject is handled with freedom but with a certain coldness and aloofness that one cannot help regretting in the treatment of a theme so rich in color and action, so fraught with moral significance and suggestion alike from the point of view of Judaism and of Christianity.

"Chapters from the Religious History of Spain."†

THE MINUTENESS and wealth of scholarship, patience in investigation, beauty of style, and attractiveness in mechanical outfit of Mr. Lea's latest work rather astonish the critic who knows how few readers it will win. During thirty-five years the author has devoted himself to the illustration of European mediæval history, composing scholarly works of the first order of merit, yet he has won no popularity, though no one more clearly than he has shown the roots of so many modern ideas and institutions in the so-called dark ages. His 'Chapters from the Religious History of Spain, Connected with the Inquisition,' carries us to the China of Christendom. In the Iberian peninsula we see the struggle between the thought of the Reformation and the decrees of the Church; and the contrast between Spanish and Germanic phases of mind is highly stimulating and suggestive to the student of present-day problems. The first 210 pages are devoted to the censorship of the press, and form a monograph of highest interest in the history of journalism and general publishing. In its origin, censorship was devised

* The Jews under Roman Rule. W. D. Morrison. \$1.50. (The Story of the Nations.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
† Chapters from the Religious History of Spain. By Henry Charles Lea. \$2.50. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

by the Church to preserve purity of faith; then the Papacy made use of it to strengthen the defenses of the temporal power, and the State naturally took hold of the machinery thus created to serve its own purposes. Very interesting reading are the chapters which treat of vernacular versions of the Scriptures, and of the learned theologians who were doctors by eminence, yet who had never read all the Bible in any language. The story of the Revolution brings down the history of mind and books in Spain to within our own remembrance. While showing that repression produced decadence, Dr. Lea believes that the last two generations of literary life in Spain have given good ground for the promise that the future of Spanish literature will amply fulfil the expectations justified by its earlier achievements. This part of the book will certainly gain a large circle of readers who love the history of mind and literature. To those whose study or reading lies along the path of religious history, the portion devoted to the mystics and illuminati, will be found full of riches. We are here in occasional touch with America, for cases of persecution of the Mexican Molinists or Quietists, as well as of the 'impostors,' are cited and described. There are three other special studies of interest, among which occur the curious cases of belief in the crucifixion of Christian children by Jews, and the results of such a belief. A valuable appendix of documents and a full index lay further claims upon the gratitude of the scholar. The popular historian, yet to come, who will make the story of the middle ages as fascinating as Macaulay's or Green's History of England, for example, will have few pioneers to thank more profoundly than Henry Carey Lea, LL.D. Both within and without the Roman Catholic Church this work will and must be read. In text and footnotes, references to authorities are ample.

The Waldenses of Italy *

THE HEAD of the Waldensian Theological College at Florence, Italy, has written a history of his people, from the time of their origin in southern France, through their struggles in northern Italy, to the time of the Reformation. It is a most interesting story, full of pathos and tragedy, and showing a heroism and a faith beautiful to contemplate. The story of this struggle of the Waldenses for existence in the Alps of Italy, against the persecutions of the Catholic church, has not been told before with such detail and accuracy. Dr. Comba finds the origin of his denomination in the life and teachings of Peter Waldo of Lyons, a simple layman, whose piety, moderation, and courage may be held up as an example to all. He desired the return of Christianity to the primitive simplicity of the early Church, and for that he labored with zeal and devotion. He gathered others about him, who lived in poverty and exemplified a beautiful piety. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, southern France was stirred from end to end by those who wished to reform religion. The result was a terrible persecution, which compelled the Waldenses to flee to the mountains for refuge; and there they lived for many years. They were hunted like wild beasts, but still lived on, and maintained their faith from generation to generation. A chapter is given to the literature of these Protestants before Protestantism, in which their rude but vigorous writings are described. A concluding chapter is devoted to the religious life of the people, in which their manner of religious organization and their forms of worship are explained. The Waldenses turned to the Bible as their religious guide. They would have no other authority. Then they sought to make religion simple and practical. They were humanitarian in spirit, condemning all falsehood, oaths, and the death penalty. Calling themselves 'brethren' or 'the poor of Christ,' they took a vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience. They had no distinct places of worship and no settled

* History of the Waldenses of Italy, from their Origin to the Reformation. By Emilio Comba. Translated by Teofilo E. Comba. \$2.25. New York: Scribner & Welford.

pastors, but in their primitive and zealous home worship used the Lord's Prayer, read the Scriptures, and listened to the preaching of the Gospel. These and other points in the faith and practice of the Waldenses are explained by Dr. Comba, who writes with the avowed purpose of finding what is strictly historic truth. He rejects many beautiful traditions because they have no basis in fact, and among others that which claims for the Waldenses an origin in the early Christian Church. The book is a most worthy piece of historic research.

McCarthy's "French Revolution." Vol. I.*

WE TRUST THAT Mr. McCarthy can give at least a partial explanation of the evident imitation of Carlyle which salutes the reader upon every page of his 'French Revolution.' If the critic should be merciful and attribute these strange coincidences to that 'unconscious imitation' of which in late years we have heard so much, it would still be difficult to avoid unpleasant comparisons. Carlyle's history of this epoch is a great drama, where personifications and astonishing epigrams seem in keeping both with the general plan of the work itself and with the idiosyncracies of the author; but Mr. McCarthy, who is not a Carlyle, has ventured—whether knowingly or not we do not pretend to say—upon a treacherous and uncertain current. 'A marvelous affair this affair Réveillon'; 'vast battalions of rascaldom'; 'this annoying rogue of a herald'; 'hungry France, thirsty France, trouserless France,'—these examples, taken at random, illustrate the tendency of the author to the style of Carlyle. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. McCarthy seriously believes himself to be a historian. To us it appears that his tastes are rather those of a *raconteur*. A good story, a little gossip, a striking anecdote, an extract from a rare memoir dressed up in fascinating language—these constitute the materials out of which he makes what he is pleased to call history. If he would be thoughtful enough to entitle his histories 'Tales, with an occasional allusion to historical events,' or 'Chronicles of the reign of So-and-So,' we should not be inclined to criticise, but should rather applaud his brilliant and piquant narrative. But the author knows his audience; for one who will read Von Sybel, there are a dozen or perhaps two dozen who will read McCarthy. It is not that this volume is not entertaining, but that it is misleading. History has suffered too much from careless treatment to be patient under new affronts in this age of the world, and therefore while this book is amusing and will be read, it will also be forgotten.

Theology and Metaphysics

'INSPIRATION AND THE BIBLE' is an able little book which handles with strength and clearness what is now, perhaps, the central theme in theological inquiry. The author is Robert F. Horton, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford. While thoroughly critical in the form of his treatment, his main work is that of construction. He believes the traditional views are narrow and partial, and that a nobler conception and doctrine of inspiration can be formed by honest study of the Scriptures. Heartily do we agree with him that for such a doctrine the Church is waiting. In close and deep sympathy with the Biblical scholarship of the day, he enters into a detailed examination of the doctrine as formulated, the Bible epistles, biographies, prophecy, history, law, poetry. In a word, he subjects the Bible to the same laws of criticism as those by which we appraise other documents and literary matter. The conclusion to which he comes is that, notwithstanding all that the critic may or must set down, the intrinsic difference of the Bible from all other sacred literature is astounding. We cannot advise those who wish to hold the average Sunday-school view of inspiration to read this book, but those who wish to appeal from belated tradition and mediæval fancy to facts and the evidence of language will find a new and solid foundation for acceptance of the Bible as the foremost vehicle of truth and good literature. The author's style is pleasantly readable as well as scholarly and calm. An index of passages referred to is given in an appendix. (\$1.25. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

* The French Revolution. By Justin McCarthy. Vol. I. \$1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

MAHAFFY'S TRANSLATION of Kant's 'Kritik of Pure Reason' (\$1.75) and 'Prolegomena to any Future Metaphysic' (\$1.50) have been published in revised editions. They are among the best helps to the study of Kant now within reach of English students, and have been accepted by critics as thoroughly reliable both as translations and as commentaries. For these volumes do not merely turn Kant out of German into English, but provide the interpretation necessary to the full apprehension of his meanings. Prof. Mahaffy, in his edition of the Kritik, has perhaps adopted the best method of combining translation and interpretation, by joining the two together in one continuous text, but so marking the translated paragraphs that they cannot be mistaken for the commentary. In this way the student avoids the inconvenience of footnotes or an appendix, and the help he needs appears before him at the moment when it will be most useful. At the same time Kant is brought before the reader in his own language, though often in a condensed form, but with sufficient fidelity to his own words to bring the student closely into relations with him. The Prolegomena is translated in full, with notes and appendices. (Macmillan & Co.)—**'THE GENESIS AND EXODUS OF THE GOSPEL'**; or, **The Two Eminent Days of Our Lord Jesus Christ** is a treatise, in pamphlet form, by the Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck of La Crosse, Wis. The author argues that Dec. 25, B.C. 8, was the day of the Nativity, March 26, A.D. 28, the day of the Passion; that the received chronology has lost a year, and that the Gregorian Calendar has lost two days. (La Crosse, Wisconsin.)

PROMPTLY, ACCORDING TO prospectus and agreement, there appears on our table the sixth of the half-dozen volumes in the Expositor's Bible promised for 1890. This comely book consists of twenty-six expository discourses on 'The Gospel According to St. Luke,' by the Rev. Henry Burton, M.A. The method followed is not the detailed exposition of the chapters and verses in continuous order, but the treatment of the main themes in groups of paragraphs. For example, one lecture treats of the Gospel psalms, another of prayer, another of the ethics, and still another of the eschatology of the Gospel. Chap. I. is a gem of pictorial writing, and similar praise may be bestowed on the first seven chapters, in which chastened imagination illuminates the Gospel text. The comments on the miracles and parables show the author's scholarly love of exact detail, combined with the skilled homilist's application in mass. The original text and the versions have been diligently conjoined. In the eschatology, tradition rather than independent judgment of the materials in Luke seems to have been followed. In general it may be said that this volume keeps step, in excellence of matter and spirit, with its seventeen worthy predecessors. Having looked into the entire series, we have no hesitation in heartily commending the whole library to those clergymen who wish to study the best models of contemporaneous Biblical exposition. (\$1.50. A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

STUDENTS OF ETERNITY and man's destiny hereafter will thank the collector, Mr. James Hogg, for offering them, in a silver basket, the golden apples which will both nourish and refresh. We refer to a volume entitled 'The Wider Hope.' This is a collection of 'essays and strictures on the doctrine and literature of future punishment, by numerous writers lay and clerical.' These include such names as Farrar, Plumptre, Tulloch, Arthur, Allon, Rigg and Brown, who have critically examined the notions of scholasticism and traditionalism concerning the soul's relation to the Creator after the death of the body, and especially the supposed Scriptural expressions for an endless life of misery. A bibliography on recent works on eschatology, as contained in the British Museum, is appended; in which, among other things, it is clearly perceived that American books on religion are well read in Great Britain. The famous paper of De Quincey, on the folly of translating the New Testament term 'æonian' by such words as everlasting or endless, is also printed. Evidently the makers of the Revised Version read this paper thoroughly, for the distinction between 'eternal' and 'everlasting' is well preserved by them. It would be difficult if not impossible to find in the Revised Version any attribution of endless life to any one except to him who is 'made not after the law of a carnal commandment,' but after 'a power unrevealed in the Old Testament.' We are surprised that in this book we have not had included, also, the remarkable discussion, by the late Tayler Lewis, of 'Olamic or Æonian Words in Scripture,' in which he shows how much our traditional theology is indebted to Plato and other sources outside of the Bible, while the plain limits of the Scriptures have been overstepped. Buried in the Schaff-Lange stack of commentaries, the publishers should give it resurrection in a separate reprint. In his prefatory note, Mr. Hogg, formerly editor of *The Instructor* and personal friend of De Quincey, tells how the great philosopher came to write the article

above referred to. 'If I write this, dare you print it?' were his words to Mr. Hogg in 1852, and in 1853 the much-read tract saw the light. (\$1.25. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

THE VENERABLE IRISH Bishop, W. Pakenham Walsh, D.D., who writes under the shadow of St. Canice's cathedral at Kilkenny, completes his round dozen of books in 'Voices of the Psalms.' Originally prepared for his Bible class, the papers included in the volume before us are given a form in which they will win many readers. The Bishop takes little note of Biblical criticism, but furnishes a rich feast of old-fashioned homiletic material. His plan is to set in tune the harmonies of thought as they are to be evoked from the whole book, much as a player on instruments strikes a note here and there according to pre-arrangement of notation. The 'voices' which the Bishop, like an organist, evokes are those of praise, prayer, instruction, creation, history, immortality, the sanctuary, and music; the riches of the five books of the Psalms are thus developed with power and their spiritual beauties made manifest. Then follows the literary presentation of the voices of the shepherd, the warrior, the outlaw, the monarch, the penitent, the pilgrim, and indeed of all classes and conditions of men. Other grand notes and chords sounded are the Messianic, the prophetic, the priestly, the redemptive, the churchly, the missionary; and finally we hear the amen of the benediction. On the shelf that holds Spurgeon, Perowne, Alexander, and other expositors of the most ancient hymn-books of the Church, this rich and mellow exposition by Bishop Walsh deserves to stand. (\$1.50. Thomas Whittaker.)

'**FIRST AND FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS**' is a new statement by Dr. McCosh of the leading principles of his system of metaphysics. It is intended as introductory to other works from his pen, as well as a popular exposition of what he believes to be the leading truths of philosophy. He rejects idealism on one side and positivism on the other, holding a middle ground between the two, claiming that both are in part right and yet fundamentally erroneous with reference to some important factors of the philosophical problem or the problem of knowledge. This is the clearest, the most pointed in statement, the most comprehensive and the most suggestive of all Dr. McCosh's many books, and the most likely to be of service to students of philosophy. That he has destroyed agnosticism it is not likely even he would claim, but his treatment of the problems involved is worthy of close consideration. He cuts the gordian knot in a way which few thinkers will admit to be satisfactory or conclusive, but he knows what can be said for his position, and he says it with a lucidity of exposition always desirable in philosophy. (\$1. Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

Some Recent Educational Books

MISS HENRIETTA LEONARD has given to the public a translation of Paul Frédéricq's essay on 'The Study of History in Holland and Belgium,' having previously translated his papers dealing with England, France and Germany. According to Prof. Frédéricq, the study of his favorite theme in his own country and Holland is in an unsatisfactory condition. History is taught theoretically, as he calls it; that is, the student is instructed in what is already known of history, without being trained in the work of independent investigation. M. Frédéricq therefore wishes to establish practical courses for the study of history in its original sources; but neither in Belgium nor in Holland do the professors receive much encouragement in their endeavor to do this. Several voluntary courses of the kind have been established by certain professors acting on their own motion, but the author holds that the study will never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is made a distinct and prominent department of university work. Miss Leonard has rendered a service to American historians and educators by her translation of M. Frédéricq's works. (50 cts. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

MR. CHARLES MORRIS, favorably known as the compiler of the Half-Hour Series of works in literature and history, has written 'An Elementary History of the United States,' intended for use in schools. The print is large and the illustrations numerous, clear, well chosen and well executed, the result being a most attractive volume. In limpid style and with an eye to the dramatic presentation of his theme, the author presents the wonderful story of the United States in eight parts. These are, explorations and discoveries, the English colonies, the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the first half-century of the Republic, twenty years of progress, the era of Civil War, and the era of peace and progress. Prominence is given, in text and illustrations, to the social and productive life of the people, rather than to the devastation of war. Occasional slips of pen or pencil are made. The doubtful story of Verrazano's voyage figures as true history in

pp. 19 and 20. The picture of the landing of the Pilgrims (p. 45) must have been made by the artist from the poetry of Mrs. Hemans, rather than from actual observation of the coast of Massachusetts near Plymouth. The two statements (p. 67) that the people of New Amsterdam were not very fond of church-going, but had great respect for their ministers 'or "dominies," as they called them,' are not according to facts or Dutch records. The people were, in general, as fond of church-going as those in New England, and they called their ministers *domini* and addressed them individually as 'domine.' In other words, they used good Latin, when they used it at all. After each chapter are well-framed questions, and at the close is an excellent index. Very commendable is the treatment of the modern features of our industrial, humane, educational, political and religious life. (60 cts. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

'THE COLORS OF ANIMALS,' by Edward Bagnall Poulton, M.A., F.R.S. (International Scientific Series, Vol. LXVII.), brings forward numerous observations on insects going to prove the effect of natural and sexual selection on their colors. The conclusions reached are extended to other animals. The author combats Mr. Wallace's notions as to sexual selection, showing that it is often active and is determined by an æsthetic sense. Some of his most convincing arguments are drawn from the observations on spiders published by George W. and Elizabeth G. Peckham in the 'Occasional Papers of the Natural History Society of Wisconsin.' The greater part of the book is devoted to the author's original observations on cases of mimicry in lepidoptera and their larvæ. But a very superficial account is given of the relations of structure to color, the importance of which is undervalued throughout. The impression (of course erroneous) is left that iridescence and the absence of color (transparency and whiteness) are of equal account with true pigment colors. And the author does not seem to perceive that, while natural and sexual selection are undoubtedly the most important agents in color production and distribution, secondary structure agencies must be admitted to have had much influence in producing patterns. (\$1.75. D. Appleton & Co.)

'THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF Childhood,' by Bernard Perez, translated by Alice M. Christie, is a remarkable study of the ways of childhood. It is based on extended observations, and shows great gifts of patient inquiry, as well as a warm sympathy. Such a study is of value to the psychologist, as helping to settle many questions concerning mental growth; and it is no less valuable to the teacher, as giving a practical acquaintance with the growing mind. In an introduction to the volume, Mr. James Sully points out its merits and commends it in the strongest terms, speaking especially of its value to the educator for its practical hints on the proper way of training the very young. From first to last the book is interesting and suggestive. (\$1.50. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.)—FOR THE BENEFIT of teachers and scholars interested in the tenets of the much-discussed Delsartian system of elocution, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl has prepared 'A Practical Delsarte Primer,' wherein are duly set forth exercises (and the manner of employing them) designed to impart 'suppleness and strength to the organs used in expression.' The little treatise, which has for some time been in use in manuscript by the compiler, will be generally welcomed, it is believed, in the field of elocutionary art. (50 cts. C. W. Bardeen.)—'COOKERY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,' by Sallie Ivy White, is a brochure relating to an important branch of the industrial education of American girls, yet even the trained housekeeper may be glad to adopt some of its lively, well put hints. (75 cts. D. Lothrop Co.)

'ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY,' by Douglas Houghton Campbell, Ph.D., seems designed to ground the student thoroughly in the elements of vegetable structure and give him just a general notion of classification and the higher types. It is to be welcomed as a protest against the too general study of mere nomenclature, which passes in many schools as the study of botany. The student who goes conscientiously through it will acquire, at least, a fair knowledge of the principal vegetable tissues and an inkling of the facts on which it is sought to base a truly natural system of classification. We believe, however, that as useful a basis for further study might be laid were the bulk of the examples drawn from the more advanced species, instead of being, as in the present work, drawn mostly from the cryptogams. This unduly narrows the range of examples in the higher division of the angiosperms. In some cases the author does not even give the distinguishing marks of his 'groups' or 'orders.' Much of this section of his book is just such a mere enumeration of names as he deprecates in his preface. The illustrations are often too crowded—a common fault. (\$1.25. Ginn & Co.)

WE HAVE received a little book entitled 'A Manual of Civil Government,' by Henry C. Northam, written expressly for public instruction in the State of Missouri. It contains a description of the Federal Government, and of the State and municipal governments of Missouri, together with the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. The book is in the form of questions and answers; and as the answers are always brief and sententious, they convey a large amount of information in a small space. It seems to us, however, that such a mode of treatment is altogether inadequate to the subject, and must result in mere memorizing. The main object in teaching young people something of our governmental affairs is to enable them to understand what government is and what it is for; and this can only be accomplished by treating the subject philosophically, and by addressing the pupil's reason rather than his memory. (75 cts. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.)—'A FIRST READER,' by Anna B. Badlam, is one of a series of reading books from the same pen. It is so prepared as to indicate the pronunciation, the various sounds of the vowels being shown by marks over or under them. This will help the child in learning to read this particular book; but as all the marks must be afterwards discarded, we have some doubts whether the method will be found beneficial in the end. We notice also some such mistakes as the confusion of the vowel in *new* with that in *do*. (35 cts. D. C. Heath & Co.)

THE 'DEDUCTIVE LOGIC' of St. George Stock is an attempt to make a book which should thoroughly represent the logic teaching in the University of Oxford. It does not claim to be original, but to bring together the best methods and results of all the great teachers of logic, and to give them fresh statement and illustration. The definitions are concise and clear, and the order of arrangement is well adapted to teaching purposes. The book treats wholly of deductive logic, which the author defines as 'The Science of the Formal Laws of Thought.' He says the problem of inductive logic is to determine the actual truth or falsity of propositions: the problem of deductive logic is to determine their relative truth or falsity, that is to say, given such and such propositions as true, what others will follow from them. (\$1.25. Longmans, Green & Co.)

'RACINE BREATHEs FORTH his harmonious lines as spontaneously as lilies spring from the soil,' said Jules Lemaitre; and in looking over Prof. F. C. Sumichrast's new edition of the 'Andromaque,' one is perpetually reminded of the thought. Any one who has heard Sara Bernhardt at the Français declaim its glorious Alexandrines in modulations as flexible and melodious as those which flow amid the stanzas of the 'Ode to the West Wind,' will pronounce Racine one of the great masters of harmony. Everywhere among his scenes are there whisperings of that 'divine Jeunesse' of which Lemaitre speaks, and which communicates to his verse that rich charm of youth, of purity, of original inspiration, which no other French poet possesses, at least in such plenitude. Editions pour from the press as flowers from the grass: editions cheap, expensive, big, little, noteless or clothed knee-deep or mountains-high in notes; and never does the poet's virility or charm seem exhausted. Editions all the year round come as naturally as lilies in lotus-land. Prof. Sumichrast's is one of the latest,—without intimation as to what text has been adopted as his *textus receptus*. The same is true of his Corneille's 'Horace,' in the same series. Even schoolboys are sometimes inquisitive, and (like critics) would like to know where their rations come from. (25 cts. Wm. R. Jenkins.)

Recent Fiction

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC knows how to treat social problems in fiction without making his readers feel that they are called on to study a political or economic treatise. He has his opinions, and they color his narrative, but not so deeply as to obscure it. One gets interested, first in his characters, and next in the circumstances against which they struggle and the principles which have produced them, or which justify their continuance. 'The Lawton Girl,' from the moment she returns to her native village of Thessaly in the same train which brings Horace Boyce back from his studies in Europe, has a hard fight of it against the ill will of her own people, the prejudices of those above her, and the treachery of her former lover. The Thanksgiving dinner at the Lawtons' is a study to remember, contrasted as it is, not merely in externals but in spirit, with that at the minister's; the leanness of the turkey at the former establishment, and the 'evening clothes' of the new butler at the latter, being but the more obvious causes of the gloom that overshadows both. Young Mr. Boyce's endeavors to handle pitch and yet be undefiled and the bold manoeuvres of his rascally employers, Tenny and Wendover, put the heroine for a time too

much in the background; but Jessica comes to the front again when their schemes plunge the village into riot and disaster, and her death is as pathetic as that of 'La Dame aux Camélias.' Were it only as a study of a Northern manufacturing village, its squalor and shiftlessness, its cleverness, industry and bustle, its honor and unscrupulousness, 'The Lawton Girl' would be a book to be noted; and its aim to show that certain tendencies, now more than ever prominent, work directly against the great American principle of a fair chance for everyone, should secure it attention from readers who think that a novel should be more than merely amusing. (\$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

IN HER NEW NOVEL, 'With the Best Intentions,' Marion Harland sketches, amid the beautiful surroundings of nature at Mackinac Island, a phase of American summer life that may be useful as a warning, but is certainly not tempting to those contemplating future sojourn at the Grand Hotel in that favored spot. Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Morgan, in the fourth week of their honeymoon, have resorted to this haunt of 'pleasure-seekers and graded invalids,' with the result of encountering a party of the bridegroom's friends of boyhood, including a brilliant 'widow,' of whom the bride becomes promptly and wildly jealous. The self-torture of a petty spirit brings on a crisis in which not even 'phospho-caffeine, mentholin and anti-pyrine' in the hands of a devoted husband can afford relief to Mrs. Morgan. She behaves outrageously, spies, listens, slanders, and finally turns loose a hornet's nest around the heads of everybody in the book. To depict a character so odious must have cost the kindly creator of Mrs. Terhune's previous heroines considerable effort. Let us hope she may be duly rewarded by public acceptance of the moral of her tale. (\$1. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

WE HAVE NOW an *édition de luxe* of 'The Soul of Pierre,' Mrs. Mary J. Serrano's translation, the regular edition of which we recently noticed in *The Critic*. As now printed at the Merston press, on fine, smooth paper, and bound in white enamelled cloth, ornamented in red and gold, it is a very pretty specimen of American book-making. The illustrations, in particular, gain by the better press-work. It should be borne in mind that this translation is published by arrangement with the author, Georges Ohnet. (\$2. Cassell Pub'g Co.)—'THE LOST DISPATCH' is a clever story of a romantic episode of the late War. At the beginning of the Confederate invasion of Maryland, the Union leaders were very anxious to fathom the intentions of their opponents. A young Southern Unionist undertook to obtain the necessary information, and his adventures in disguise within the Confederate lines are the main subject of the narrative. The manner in which he obtained possession of a copy of the general orders issued to the rebel commanders is said, like the rest of the story, to be absolutely true, and it certainly would be a bold invention. Other incidents are almost equally exciting, and all are told in a lively, agreeable manner. The author chooses to be anonymous. (Galesburg, Ill.: Galesburg Pr'tg and Pub'g Co.)

MRS. A. L. WISTER, who has charmed the American public so long and so wisely with her translations, has added to her collection another of Ossip Schubin's novels, the title of which she renders 'O thou, my Austria!' We are carried through the diary of a young girl, as lively in its way as the 'Neuvaine de Colette'; we are introduced to a sentimental Irish governess wearing red stockings and flourishing a Gamp umbrella, and to a globe-trotting uncle whose ambition it is to be the Austrian Canning, and who imports 'his clothes, his soap and his political ideas of reform, *en gros*,' from England. Then follows the pretty love-affair of the principals Idena and her cousin Harry, interwoven and somewhat overclouded by the tiresome tragedy of a man who has married a rich *parvenue* to repair his fortunes and commits suicide in consequence. Clever as the story is, one's attention, toward the close, cannot resist straining in vain conjecture as to the meaning of the title in its relation to the book. (\$1.25. J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE BEST of the latter-day Greek romances, 'Daphnis and Chloe,' of which Amyot's French version is such a favorite, is known to few in English. Bohn's is the only English version easy to come by, and it is a poor one. Of the oldest, an adaptation from Amyot, only one copy is known to exist, in the library of Mr. Alfred H. Huth. It is by an Elizabethan worthy, Angel Day, a stationer, who has made it a vehicle to carry a somewhat clumsy pastoral mask of his, in honor of the Virgin Queen. This unique relic has now been reprinted in the Tudor Library, with an Introduction by Mr. Joseph Jacobs. Day's English-Elizabethan, as Mr. Jacobs reminds us—is still a bad substitute for Amyot's French. It is stiff and cumbersome with unnecessary adjectives, reser-

vations and circumlocutions; and his interpolations and omissions are inexcusable. Still, it is better than a bald rendering of the Greek; and there is food for the curious in his substitutions of 'furze' for 'ivy,' of 'purple velvet' for 'purple'; in his amplification like 'large hil and goodly mountains, where were nourished and bred sundrie sortes of wilde beastes' for the 'montaignes où se nourrissoit grand nombre de bestes sauvages' of Amyot, which, again, is a somewhat lengthy transcription of the 'wild-beast-feeding mountains' (ὄρη θηροτρόφα) of the original. The present edition, printed at the Chiswick Press, is limited to five hundred impressions. Mr. Jacobs's Introduction gives some account of Longus and his first and best translator, of the principal illustrated French editions, and of Courier's celebrated ink-blot on the pages of the manuscript at Milan, where alone was to be found the passage missing from all the other copies. (London: David Nutt.)

'THE AWAKENING OF MARY FENWICK' is from a bad dream which is not all unreal. On their way down to the country on their wedding-trip, her husband hands her the wrong letter to read. It is a congratulatory epistle from his sister, in which he is commended for marrying money. There ensues a coldness which only disappears by degrees, as the bride learns slowly that she might have done worse. It is well written. (75 cts. D. Appleton & Co.)—THE ROLLAMORE ARMS, as drawn and emblazoned by Annie Thomas in 'The Kilburns,' show quite a complication of bars sinister, and as many eccentric marriages as the oldest of old families can boast. Nevertheless, the Hon. Gilbert Kilburn and the indefinitely related Francis White, who take turns at being Lord Rollamore as the law brings their parents' misdeeds to light, are not altogether bad company. The Bohemian White is wicked but amusing, and the patrician Kilburn keeps the balance even by being good but stupid. (50 cts. F. F. Lovell & Co.)

AN ARTIST who is not charming, nor heroic, nor even a genius, is a novelty in fiction, and Mr. Bliss Perry is a bold man to introduce him to readers who must have come to believe that every one who paints pictures is necessarily all three. Billy Floyd's artistic talent, such as it is, is the only agreeable point about him, yet makes him more selfish than he might have been without it. He is weak, conceited and ugly. He marries and tries to settle down to the practice of his art before he has half learned it, and soon comes to regret the freedom of his Munich student life as much as the years of study which he finds to be necessary if he would succeed. An opportunity is offered him to return, if he will desert his wife, and he does so. The other characters in 'The Broughton House' are more or less interested in his resolve, particularly Mr. Bruce D. Collins, manufacturer and sportsman who aims to take artist Floyd's place. Billy goes away, and Mr. Collins, having gone fishing, finds the dead body of his wife in the river. (\$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Magazine Notes

MR. JAMER BRYCE, M.P., has 'A Word as to the Speakership,' in the October *North American Review*, in which he suggests a parallel between filibustering at Washington and obstructionism at Westminster, and between the means employed to counteract both. Mr. John Morley has a rejoinder to Mr. Balfour's answer to Mr. Parnell on the Irish Land Bill, going to show that land reform is impossible in Ireland without political reform. Minister Romero finishes his apologetic account of the Pan-American Conference; Mr. E. L. Godkin deplores the ignorance and indifference of decent citizens as to matters of city government; President Andrew D. White advocates restriction of the number of American universities, arguing that the smaller institutions which now call themselves by that name should become preparatory colleges; John Burroughs attempts to cut a broad swath between 'Faith and Credulity' on the one hand, and faith and reason on the other, with the apparent result of leaving very little of what is commonly known as faith standing. Mme. Adam's criticism of 'Those American Girls in Europe' is less harsh but more pointed than Mrs. John Sherwood's. She speaks of them as exercising a disturbing influence on French society, being freer before marriage and tamer afterwards than French women like to be. England, she thinks, suits the American girl better than France, and Italy best of all.

In the October *Forum*, Mr. Frederic Harrison reckons among the 'Formative Influences' that have made him what he is, the revolutionary movements going on in his childhood, and the beginnings, which he then witnessed, of our present material condition—the first railways, telegraphs, cheap postage, and popular literature. He has learned more from men than from books, having made it a rule to see and talk to everybody in whom he has

been interested. He visits France every year, and keeps himself as well acquainted with the course of ideas there as in England. He considers himself a preacher of Comtism, not a literary artist; yet some Comtists look upon him as a 'profane amateur' in their way. Mary D. Cutting attempts an exposition of what she calls 'Two Forces in Fiction,' supernaturalism, that is to say, and psychology. The former she finds utilized by Scott, believed in by Charlotte Brontë. Bellamy, Stevenson, Hawthorne, Hugo are referred to as masters of the psychological novel. 'China's Menace to the World,' by Thos. Magee, hints what the Middle Kingdom may do if it becomes a great manufacturing country. Prof. Arthur Williams Wright gives a popular account of the zodiacal light, and Jacques W. Redway of the influence of the Gulf Stream on climate. 'The Future of Our Daughters' is the fruitful theme of a paper by Mrs. Helen M. Sterrett.

It is a bad account that Rollo W. Ogden gives of 'Spanish American Poetry' in *The Andover Review* for October. In the twenty-second volume of Brockhaus's 'Coleccion de Autores Espanoles,' with selections from forty-eight Spanish-American poets, he can find little to praise. 'One will look in vain for such Nature poems as the English Language can boast'; the writers 'can be little but exclamatory.' A translation of Heredia's 'Hurricane' does not invalidate this statement. Jules Breton's comical anecdote, in 'La Vie d'un Artiste,' gives one a better impression of Heredia. Of religious poems, one or two are said to be dignified and to show touches of feeling; but there is neither feeling nor dignity in the passages translated. As for songs of Youth, Love and Friendship, 'if the search were only for extravagant expression and galvanic passion, nearly every page would yield a specimen.' Poems of Patriotism 'are mostly cast in the 'Erebus vein'; and those of Grief, Misfortune and Death are, it seems, very sad indeed. New England metaphysics are charged with many of the faults of the New England school system by Miss Annie E. Johnson; and Rev. Charles M. Sheldon writes vigorously to the effect that sociology is not alone a study of books and principles but of hearts and lives, as well.

'Nothing succeeds like success.' Mr. Stead announces the sale of 90,000 of the September *Review of Reviews*, and the publication of a first edition of the October number of 100,000 copies. He declares that this circulation exceeds that of all the reviews in England put together, and has been gained without robbing the other periodicals of a single subscriber. The October number has for frontispiece a portrait of the Prince of Wales, with a fac-simile of H. R. H.'s signature made expressly for publication in the *Review*. There is a portrait also of Canon Liddon from the only photograph he ever had taken, and of Mr. Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony. Gen. Boulanger is the subject of the Character Sketch of the month, which is illustrated with portraits of the Duchesse d'Uzès, MM. Mermier and Naquet, and the ex-General himself, together with views of his house in Jersey. But the principal feature of the number is a history (and prophecy) of the Salvation Army, which, at the age of twenty-five years, is making a new departure calculated to attract the world's attention to a greater extent than any of its previous doings. The American edition of the *Review* is published by the Critic Co., and the current number will be issued next week, a delay having occurred in the receipt of the electrotypes plates.

The Journal of Pedagogy enters upon its fourth year with the September issue. Prof. Willis Boughton, at the head of the department of English Literature in the Ohio University, has become one of the editors. He is a graduate of Michigan University, and a thoughtful and forcible writer. The other editors, President C. W. Super of the Ohio University and Principal Albert Leonard of the High School at Dunkirk, N. Y., have been connected with the *Journal* from the first. The paper's dignified and scholarly tone has commended it to the teaching profession throughout the whole country.—*The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, published for Harvard University by George H. Ellis of Boston, begins its fifth volume this month. The number contains papers by Prof. A. G. Warner of Nebraska, on 'Some Experiments in Behalf of the Unemployed' in the United States, Germany, and Holland; by Prof. S. M. Macvane of Harvard, on the discussion of value and wages in the recent work of Boehm-Bawerk, the Austrian economist; by Chauncey Smith, of the Boston bar, on 'A Century of Patent Law' in the United States; and by Henry Hudson, on 'The Southern Railway and Steamship Association.' There is also a description, by Herr Stephan Bauer of Vienna, of his recent discoveries of unpublished material on the French economists.

'The Fall of Man and Anthropology' are further discussed by Dr. Andrew D. White in the October *Popular Science Monthly*. In this article he reviews the efforts of Archbishop Whately and the Duke of Argyll to prove that the lowest races of men have

sunk from an earlier civilization, and the attempts of certain church organizations in recent years to silence professors of science who taught the theory of evolution. A simple and practical talk to mothers about awakening the interest of children in the study of nature, by Mary Alling Aber, is called 'Mothers and Natural Science.' Mrs. Aber points out how mothers may use the common things around them in teaching their children how to question nature and interpret her answers. 'Liquor Laws not Sumptuary,' by G. F. Magoun, D.D., is a reply to an article by Dr. William A. Hammond on sumptuary laws in an earlier number. It quotes old colonial and recent State laws to show that existing statutes against the liquor traffic have not been made to enforce economy. An illustrated account of ancient dwellings of the Rio Verde Valley, Arizona, by Captain Edgar A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., contains a description of ruined cliff-dwellings and pueblos explored by the writer.—The October *Magazine of American History* opens with a paper on the 'Sources and Guarantees of National Progress,' by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, prefaced by a portrait of the author. 'The American Flag and John Paul Jones' is from the pen of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight of the Columbia Law School, New York. 'Southold and her Homes and Memories,' by Mrs. Lamb, is illustrated with antique dwellings of one of the oldest towns on the continent.

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Another 'Bacon Cipher.'—One would suppose that the 'cipher' business had been 'done to death,' in both the Shakespearian and the modern sense, by that hapless cryptogramist, the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; but while in London, this summer, I got a glimpse of a recent book by a Mr. Wigston, entitled 'Hermes Stella,' and written to prove that the Folio of 1623 does contain a cipher, though not the same discovered by Donnelly. Mr. Wigston, like his American rival, assumes that the word *bacon* in the plays is a promising starting-point, and notes that this word occurs upon p. 53 of the 'Merry Wives,' p. 53 of '1 Henry IV,' and (twice) on p. 54 of the same play. This last page, however, is really p. 52, the pages of the play being numbered 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and so on. All this becomes peculiarly significant when we recollect that Shakespeare, according to the inscription on his monument, died in his '53d year,' or rather, if we accept the traditional date of his birth (also the date of his death), when he was exactly 52 years of age. The genuine Bacon has thus taken special pains, by ways that are dark, to call attention to the traditional and monumental age of the pseudo-Bacon of Stratford, who for these many years has worn the dramatic laurel due to the brow of the great Verulam. But this is not the whole of the marvellous cryptographic story. Mr. Wigston has not confined his researches to the Folio of 1623. He has also examined the 1640 edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' and found that *this* is really the key to the cipher which conceals the history of the plays. In this book, as in the Folio, there is mysterious mispaging, which is not the printer's blundering but the philosopher's ingenious designing. Strange to say, the first wrongly numbered page is 52, which ought to be 50; and what is more remarkable, if we look at the preceding page, the 50th word from the top is *theatre*, and in italics withal! This suggests—at least, to the cipher-seeking Wigston—that one should look at page 50; and when we look there, behold it is *not* page 50 but 52, that same traditional age of the pseudo-Bacon! Then, if we count from the bottom of p. 49, the word *theatre* is the 23d italicized word; and how clearly this alludes to the date of the Folio of 16(23)! It is not without purpose, moreover, that there are two pages numbered 52 and two numbered 53. If we add these together we get 105, the number of the page on which *poetry* is first discussed; and if we double the 53 the product is 106, the page whereon the consideration of the *drama* begins. By similar counting and figuring Mr. Wigston finds in the 1640 'Advancement of Learning' references to the number of plays (36) in the Folio, and also to the wrong number (35) in the 'Catalogue,' or table-of-contents, where 'Troilus and Cressida' is omitted; the sum of these two numbers being equal to the 71 italicized words on p. 49. Could all these extraordinary arithmetical results be mere coincidences?

Returning to the Folio, Mr. Wigston informs us that Bacon did not dare to introduce his family name on a page where his Christian name, Francis, occurs as often as it does in '1 Henry IV.' ii. 4 (p. 56). He therefore limits himself to 'synonyms,' as 'Anon, anon,' 'me, me.' On the other hand, in the 'Merry Wives,' iv. 1, where Dame Quickly says 'Hang hog is Latin for bacon,' the cautious sage did not venture to bring in the *Francis*; but he has hinted at it with admirable subtlety. Sir Hugh tells the boy William that the 'focative' of *hic* is 'is caret'; and this is intended to

suggest that 'Francis is caret,' that is, 'wanting to complete the full name, Francis Bacon,' until Wigston shall be born to supply the deficiency.

This is a mere taste of 'Hermes Stella.' At some future day I hope to get the book and to give the readers of *The Critic* a fuller account of it.

Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Stratford-on-Avon.'—A new edition of Mr. Sidney Lee's 'Stratford-on-Avon from the Earliest Times to the Death of Shakespeare' has been published by Seely & Co. of London and Macmillan & Co. of New York (\$2). It is a handsome volume of 304 pages, with forty-five illustrations of local buildings and scenery by Edward Hull. Beginning with the origin of the town, it describes its agricultural life; its mediæval markets and fairs; Holy Trinity Church and the Guild Chapel; the construction and furniture of the old houses; the industrial and sanitary condition of the place; the plaques, fires, floods and famines it has suffered from; its domestic and school discipline, rural sports and other amusements, christenings and marriages; with a detailed account of John and William Shakespeare's relations to the town. The author has evidently made free use of the researches of Halliwell-Phillipps and others; and the selection and treatment of his material have been judicious and scholarly.

Prof. Ransome's 'Short Studies of Shakespeare's Plots.'—Macmillan & Co. have just brought out 'Short Studies of Shakespeare's Plots,' by Cyril Ransome, Professor of Modern Literature and History in the Yorkshire College of the Victoria University (\$1). The plays analyzed are 'Hamlet,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Macbeth,' 'Lear,' 'Richard II.,' 'Othello,' 'Coriolanus,' and 'The Tempest'; and the 'studies,' as the preface tell us, 'were originally delivered as popular lectures before a mixed audience. They seem to me better suited to that purpose, and to the needs of the general reader, than to the end which the author has in view in printing them—namely, as aids to the teaching of Shakespeare in colleges and schools. They contain nothing, to my thinking, which a good teacher would not lead the student to work out for himself. Prof. Ransome, indeed, takes this ground in his preface. He says:—

'The first object of teachers of Shakespeare should be to create an interest in the plays themselves. For this purpose the work in hand should first be read through as a whole, and the students taught to ask themselves at the end of each scene, or in the longer scenes at moderate intervals, the following or similar questions: First, what has this scene done to advance "the story"? Second, what light has been thrown by it upon the characters of the persons concerned? Third, what light has been thrown upon the circumstances under which the events which form the plot took place? These questions should in the first place be put to the students, and only when they have done their best to answer them should further information be given by the teacher, who should carefully teach the students how to read the text in order to find the answers to the questions.'

'Out of thine own mouth,' etc. This book simply does what the author here says that the student should be taught to do by his own analysis of the text. It does it no better than the average boy or girl in high school or academy can do it, as I can testify from the experience of my own classes—if, indeed, it does it quite as well. We must bear in mind, however, that nothing more than a 'popular' analysis and criticism has been attempted: the author probably aims at higher results with his college classes.

Young and inexperienced teachers may, nevertheless, get some practical hints from the book; and it will also be helpful to those who have to study the dramatist, whether by themselves or in social clubs, without the aid of a competent instructor.

Twenty "Immortelles"

YIELDING to an apparently general desire on the part of our readers, which has found expression many times in private letters addressed to the editors, as well as in the printed comments on our Academy composed exclusively of men, we take pleasure in hereby throwing open the polls again, this time for the election of an Academy to be composed of the *twenty writers whom our readers deem the true representatives of what is best in cultivated American womanhood*. Voters should be careful not to put more than twenty names upon their lists, and to write only on one side of the paper. Every list must contain the writer's name and address, though these will not be published. If the balloting proceeds as briskly as we expect it to, the result will be announced in *The Critic* of Oct. 25. For the convenience of

voters, we print the names of a large number of writers not unknown to the reading public. It is by no means necessary to confine one's choice to these 139 ladies; but without some such guide, the voter is in danger of overlooking the very name that he or she would be least willing to omit.

Isabella M. Alden ('Pansy'),
Elizabeth Akers Allen,
Jane G. Austin,
Julie K. Wetherill Baker,
Amelia E. Barr,
Charlotte Fiske Bates,
Katherine Lee Bates,
Frances Courtenay Baylor,
Elizabeth W. Bellamy,
Mary E. Blake ('M.E.B.'),
Gertrude Blöede ('Stuart Sterne'),
Sarah K. Bolton,
Anna Lynch Botta,
Anna C. Brackett,
Mary E. Bradley,
Mary D. Brine,
Frances Hodgson Burnett,
Clara Louise Burnham,
Helen Campbell,
Mary Hartwell Catherwood,
Elizabeth W. Champney,
Amélie Rives Chanler,
Edna D. Cheney,
Rose Elizabeth Cleveland,
Ella Dietz Clymer,
Florence Earle Coates,
Helen Gray Cone,
Rose Terry Cooke,
Ina D. Coolbrith,
Jennie C. Croly ('Jennie June'),
Margaret Crosby,
Elizabeth B. Custer,
Caroline H. Dall,
Danske Dandridge,
Rebecca Harding Davis,
Margaret Deland,
Mary Ainge Devere ('Madeline Bridges'),
Abby Morton Diaz,
Anna E. Dickinson,
Anna Bowman Dodd,
Mary Abigail Dodge ('Gail Hamilton'),
Mary Mapes Dodge,
Julia C. R. Dorr,
Amanda M. Douglas,
Maud Howe Elliott,
Kate Field,
Annie A. Fields,
Frances C. Fisher ('Christian Reid'),
Alice Fletcher,
Julia C. Fletcher ('George Fleming'),
Mary Hallock Foote,
Alice French ('Octave Thanet'),
Dora Reade Goodale,
Elaine Goodale,
Sally P. McLean Greene,
Louise Imogen Guiney,
Susan Hale,
Isabel F. Hapgood,
Constance Cary Harrison,
Christine Terhune Herrick,
Sophie Bledsoe Herrick,
Laura C. Holloway,
Julia Ward Howe,
Ellen Mackay Hutchinson,
Mary Putnam Jacobi,
Lucia W. Jennison ('Owen Innes'),
Sarah Orne Jewett,
Harriet E. Kimball,
Grace King,
Ellen Olney Kirke,
Martha J. Lamb,
Lucy Larcom,
Rose Hawthorne Lathrop,
Josephine Lazarus,
Anna H. Leonowens,
Lucy C. Lillie (now Mrs. Frank B. Harte),
Grace Denio Litchfield,
Mary A. Livermore,
Harriet M. Lothrop ('Margaret Sidney'),
Flora Haines Loughhead,
M. G. McClelland,
Harriet M. Miller ('Olive Thorne Miller'),
Louise Chandler Moulton,
Mary N. Murfree ('Charles Egbert Craddock'),
Elizabeth Parker (Bessie Chandler),
Elizabeth Peabody,
Lillah Cabot Perry,
Nora Perry,
S. M. B. Piatt,
Mary N. Prescott,
Harriet W. Preston,
Margaret J. Preston,
Edna Dean Proctor,
Agnes E. Repplier,
Abby Sage Richardson,
Anna Katherine Green Rohlfis,
Alice Wellington Rollins,
Viola Roseboro,
Lucia G. Runkle,
Mary J. Safford,
Margaret E. Sangster,
Mollie Elliott Seawell,
Mary J. Serrano,
Olive Risley Seward,
M. E. W. Sherwood,
Millicent W. Shinn,
May Riley Smith,
E. D. E. N. Southworth,
Harriet Prescott Spofford,
Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Elizabeth B. Stoddard,
Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Ruth McEnery Stuart,
Margaret Sullivan,
Mary Virginia Terhune ('Marion Harland'),
Blanche Willis Howard Teufel,
Celia Thaxter,
Edith M. Thomas,
Mary S. Tiernan,
Mary Agnes Tincker,
Mary Ashley Townsend,
Virginia F. Townsend,
M. G. van Rensselaer,
Jeannette H. Walworth,
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward,
Kate Gannett Wells,
A. D. T. Whitney,
Kate Douglas Wiggin,
Mary E. Wilkins,
Frances E. Willard,
Annis Lee Wister,
Kate Tannatt Woods,
Katherine Pearson Woods,
Celia P. Woolley,
Sarah Channing Woolsey ('Susan Coolidge'),
Abba Gould Woolson,
Constance Fenimore Woolson,
Katharine Prescott Wormeley,
Lillie Chace Wyman.

Boston Letter

IT IS SELDOM that literary men are so closely identified with political canvasses as they are in and about Boston at the present time. We have always had more or fewer scholars in politics, but our authors have rarely been pitted against each other in the strife for political preferment. In one of the suburbs of the city, Henry Cabot Lodge and Dr. William Everett are contending for Congress-

sional honors; and in another, Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of Sumner and a man of varied experience in law, literature and philanthropy, is a candidate for the national House of Representatives. It seems to me a good thing for men-of-letters to be induced to leave for a time their tranquil if not profitable pursuits, to take part in politics of the higher sort, for they add an element of dignity to contests which are apt to be belittled by the men as well as the methods that are ordinarily associated with them.

The broader outlook upon affairs which an author gets by entering upon political life is helpful to him in his profession, if his work has a bearing in that direction, as the experience of Macaulay showed. Then the public gains by having good English, to say nothing of literary style, on the stump. It is refreshing to read political speeches in which the graces of composition are not neglected, and the advantage to Congress of having a sprinkling of authors as members would be incalculable on the score of refinement and culture. The Copyright Bill would have been passed long ago if there had been men-of-letters enough in the national legislature to enlighten its benighted opponents; and although the self-sacrifice involved in an author's running for Congress or remaining in it naturally excites sympathy for him, I am not sure that the experience is without compensating advantages.

'The Song of Hiawatha' is of all Longfellow's poems the one which lends itself most readily to artistic illustration, and in the holiday edition which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish on Oct. 18, advantage has been taken of this facility. There are twenty-two full-page photogravures printed on India paper, and about four hundred text illustrations of Indians, their costumes, implements, arms, etc., and of animals and scenery, by Frederic Remington, with a steel portrait of Mr. Longfellow. These illustrations are not mere fancy sketches, but portraits and scenes from life, so that the red man with his trappings of war and peace appears in his natural garb. The taste and skill of Mrs. Henry Whitman are displayed in the designs on the buckskin covers.

Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, is a very high authority on our native trees, and 'The Silva of North America,' which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out this week, is the most comprehensive description of them yet published. Having explored forests in all parts of the country while in the Government service, the author has peculiar qualifications for his task, and his book will be invaluable to botanists and students of forestry, and of much interest to the general reader. The work, of which Vol. I. is now ready, will be issued in twelve volumes, quarto, with superb illustrations by Charles Edward Faxon, engraved by Philibert and Eugène Picart.

'The Art of Playwriting' is the title of a book, by Alfred Hennequins, Ph.D., Professor in the University of Michigan, which ought to interest a small army of readers in view of the number of would-be dramatists; but while intended for the practical assistance of writers for the stage, its dramatic scholarship is such as to make it valuable to dramatic critics and students of the drama. The first part contains an encyclopedic description of the theatre staff, its officers and principal attachés, and of the stage, scenery, plans and directions; the second treats of the different kinds of plays, the parts of a play, different rôles, what constitutes a play, theoretical conventionality, and how to write a play. An illustrative specimen with some diagrams is given in the book, which has references to all varieties of dramas, from ancient Greek tragedy to modern American farce. It will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. on Oct. 18.

Mary Elizabeth Blake is a poet whose sympathetic insight and keen appreciation of the ideal lift her above the ordinary range of writers of verse, and her fine lyrical quality gives especial value to 'Verses Along the Way,' which the same firm will publish on the same date. The 'Poems' of Edna Dean Proctor have a thoughtfulness and an elevation of purpose which add to their value as expressive of the ideas and sentiments that give character to her verse. They will be published on the above-mentioned date. The author's 'Russian Journey,' of which a new edition is announced, shows her faculty of keen observation and picturesque description in a striking manner. The fine Riverside Edition of Lowell's Works makes a tempting display in Vols. VII. and VIII., which, with their treasures of thought and sentiment, are to be brought out on Oct. 18.

Frank Dempster Sherman's 'Lyrics for a Lute,' which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish on Oct. 25, have a sunny spirit and a sprightly fancy which will make them cheerful companions for a leisure hour. There are about sixty of these poems, grouped under the heads of Fancy, Love, Nature and Books.

At the same time the same firm will bring out Bret Harte's 'Ward of the Golden Gate,' which has the characteristic flavor of those California stories that have established the author's reputation.

I have seen a specimen copy of that part of John Bartlett's 'Complete Concordance to the Words, Phrases and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare,' covering the letter A, which gives me a new idea of the thoroughness and value of the work. This is fuller than the Cowden-Clarke Concordance, and its superior comprehensiveness is indicated by the fact that the various passages are presented with such fulness that only in exceptional cases would a reference to the context be needed. The work will be a lasting monument to the author's scholarly industry and fidelity.

Mr. Barrett Wendell, author of 'The Duchess Emilia,' returned to town a few days ago from his summer residence at Newcastle, N. H., where he has been busy on his Life of Cotton Mather, which is now completed. Mr. Wendell, who is Assistant Professor of English at Harvard, is to give a course of lectures on this subject at the Lowell Institute the coming winter.

BOSTON, Oct. 13, 1890.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

"There is no London"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

With many thanks for your quick and apt defence of my phrase, 'There is no London,' in *The Critic* of Sept. 13, which has just reached me, may I add a few words of my own? Of course the phrase is, as you say, a mere 'figure of speech' (else it would signify that there were no dwellings as well as no dwellers in the metropolis at the present moment); but what I should like to make plain is, that it is not the absence of the 'Fashionable Few,' nor even of the 'parvenus,' nor, in fact, of all the upper and middle classes put together, which make London 'no London' during the two dead months of the year. Shall I endeavor to show what 'No London' really means? It means not only that the whole world of society is elsewhere—that is nothing,—that the greater portion of the respectable folks of all ranks are also holiday-making—that could be endured,—but it means that those who remain, who, like yourself, we will say, are chained to the spot, are not the same people once they were. A few short weeks before they were cordial, genial, open-hearted, overflowing with hospitality; now they seek to shun everyone they meet, they slink through byways out of sight, they dare not for their lives ask you to their houses—everything is at the end of its tether there,—and they do not desire to go to yours. All this because they are not 'in the swim'; because they are annoyed and half ashamed of being still in Town, because they are sick of it, and longing to be elsewhere. They have been bowing and smiling steadily through the summer, and now all they desire is to bow themselves off the scene. Wherefore, I repeat, they are different folks from what they were once, and may yet be again. Again, 'no London' means that you have nowhere to go, and nothing to do. 'All the vain shows that charmed you most' but shortly before, have now, unlike the famous queen, had their variety 'staled' by 'custom.' You have been to them over and over again. You loathe their very names at last. Yet nothing new or fresh can be produced at such a time.

Yet again, 'no London' means that everything which is unsightly, distasteful, squalid, nauseous, comes to the surface. House-repairing and road-repaving all wait for this period of the year. Scaffoldings choke the streets, painters' ladders block the pavements, strange odors rend the air. There is an universal turning upside-down of every ordinary circumstance. The housemaid sits in her mistress's boudoir window; the care-taker's daughters giggle with the painters from the front balcony, where the flowers, so gorgeous in their splendor during May and June, are suffered to rot and die untended now. The starved cat suns itself, to allay its misery, right in the middle of the square. In the Park the coachman airs his own wife and children in the family carriage, which has been left for repairs.

Then the Gardens—the beautiful Gardens. Under their trees, thousands of shouting imps roll and tumble in the faded grass; but these are not the beautiful, well-cared for, daintily-clad children one beholds there at other times. No, they are the outpouring of the schools of the neighborhood—not altogether of the ragged schools perchance, but still of the humbler sort,—and as the urchins swarm on every side, while their parents placidly sit with baskets on their laps from which they eject gooseberry skins, raspberry husks, and the like, anywhere within reach, the purest philanthropist could not say they add to the attractions of the scene.

Again, there are all sorts of laxities and amenities permitted—and rightly permitted—to the middle and lower classes during the London months when there is 'no London.' For one thing, they may bathe in the Serpentine at sunset—and they do bathe, by millions. There is nothing to be said against the practice, and a great deal to be said for it, only it does not do for ladies to pass that way—and a few more restrictions than are yet in vogue might be made with advantage. And when we add to all this, that the atmos-

phere of the metropolis is sickly, jaded, spent,—that it appears to partake of the character of all the rest, to be wearied with the strain of the foregone 'season,' and unequal to any further effort—I think I have said enough to show that this London—the London of August and September—is in very deed and truth 'no London'; that it is *not* the city of our dreams, *not* the centre of our aspirations, *not* the haven where we would be. Like a giant asleep, great London slumbers that it may awake a giant refreshed.

EASTBOURNE, Oct. 1, 1890.

L. B. WALFORD.

Aspiration

BETTER to fail than sit in idle ease;

That which our nobler selves would be, we are,

Although the careless gazer only sees

A firefly striving upward toward a star.

MAY LENNOX.

The Lounger

THE AUTHORSHIP of that brilliant novelette, 'The Anglomaniacs,' which has been the most frequently recurrent subject of conversation in literary and fashionable circles this summer, is revealed at last on page 187 of this week's *Critic*. The story itself has been discussed in all its phases and from every point of view; and while all have praised the piquant satire of its character-drawing, the vividness of its pictures of contemporaneous life as it is lived by the 'smart set' of New York at home and in its summer wanderings, there have been those who saw in the ending of the tale a lame and impotent conclusion. This feeling of disappointment I have not shared. I find the little comedy as true to the life at the finish as at the start, however strongly the reader may sympathize with the luckless hero. But even this controversy over its ending has only contributed to the book's success.

NOT INFREQUENTLY, since the June number of *The Century* appeared with the opening chapters, has Mrs. Burton Harrison been called upon to hear her story praised; and, as time went on, to hearken while her interlocutor attributed it, with more or less color of probability, to this, that, or the other writer, male or female, famous or obscure. And she has come happily through this trying ordeal, the present revelation of authorship being an entirely deliberate act. So carefully has the secret been guarded that no one connected with the magazine, except its editor, had any knowledge of it; 'copy' was sent to the office in typewritten form, and payment was made through a third person. I may say, however, that the Lounger has enjoyed the confidence of the author since the idea of the story first came into her mind, last spring.

MRS. HARRISON is by no means a new writer, nor one unknown to the reading public. 'Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes,' 'Goldenrod,' 'Helen Troy,' 'Bar Harbor Days,' 'The Russian Honeymoon,' and other adaptations of plays familiar to French-hearing audiences, 'The Old Fashioned Fairy-Book,' 'Bric-à-Brac Stories,' and various sketches of life in the Old Dominion, have shown her to be the mistress of an effective and captivating style, capable of adaptation to a wide variety of themes. Her well-trained pen has added piquancy, now and again, to the columns of this journal. Yet it is no disparagement of her ability and well-earned reputation to say that 'The Anglomaniacs' has attained a wider and more immediate vogue than any of her previous writings. What she can do in a more serious vein of story-telling will be seen in the course of a few days, when 'Flower de Hundred: The Story of a Virginia Plantation' leaves the press of the Cassell Publishing Co. In the novelette just published she did not set out to write a pretty love-story for the magazines, but to depict a phase of actual daily experience in the social life of our country; and this she has done with an unerring touch.

A CORRESPONDENT WANTS to know why Andrew Lang did not tell us how to succeed, instead of telling us 'How to Fail in Literature.' I don't like to call correspondents names, but he must be a very literal interpreter who does not see that every line that Mr. Lang writes is an object-lesson for those who would succeed. He may tell us how to fail, but he would have had to borrow if he had not preferred to invent his warning illustrations. He could not point to his own style, and say, 'You see how it is done'—as he might so easily do in writing of literary success. There is one part of his pointed lecture that I read with smiles of assent. It is where he speaks of that pestiferous race of scribblers who thrust manuscripts upon literary workers of whom they know little more than their names. It is very hard—indeed, I may say it is impossible—to make people understand that the only opinions of value as

to the marketable quality of their manuscripts are those of editors and publishers. I have had numberless manuscripts sent to me with the endorsement of the writer's rector, or the leading lawyer of the writer's village, neither of whose opinions has the market value of the paper it is written on. Not that the clergyman and the counsellor are not both of them admirable judges of literature, but they judge in these cases by the heart rather than by the head. They know the writer; her father was once the rich man of the parish, but he died and left his family penniless, and this brave girl, not having been brought up to do anything more 'practical,' and lacking the education necessary to fit her to be a teacher, has written a novel in the hope of restoring the family fortunes; and the rector or lawyer, as the case may be, hopes that the editor will publish it at once, as her necessities are pressing. They praise the story, and they are honest in their praise. They really think it good; but this is partly because they are surprised that the writer could cover so many pages with words, and partly because their experience with manuscripts is limited. But when it falls into the hands of a professional 'reader,' its shortcomings are apparent before ten pages have been read.

WELL-KNOWN MEN OF-LETTERS will sometimes send the manuscript of a friend's book to a publisher with a note of endorsement; but this is far from assuring its acceptance. Its only possible effect upon the publisher is to secure for the manuscript an earlier reading than it might otherwise get, as a mark of courtesy to the man-of-letters: it seldom biases the publisher's opinion. I would not advise strangers to send their literary wares to a Distinguished Author of their acquaintance, for the D. A. is getting tired of this sort of thing, and may forget to return the precious MS.—even when accompanied by postage-stamps, as Mr. Lang threatens.

THE REASONS SUGGESTED by new writers for the acceptance of their manuscripts do not always refer to their literary merits. I remember hearing the late Dr. J. G. Holland, who was one of the most amiable of men, relate some of his experiences, which were, I presume, identical with those of a majority of the editorial guild. One woman sent him a note with her manuscript, saying that she had an incurable disease that called for a change of climate, and she wanted to earn enough money to go abroad. Another woman—more modest, perhaps, but none the less solicitous—said that she was a widow, with five children crying to her for bread, and that while her manuscript might not be 'any good,' she hoped he would accept it for her necessity's sake. She was right in her surmise. The story was utterly worthless, but she had not appealed in vain; for Dr. Holland pigeon-holed the tale and drew her a check on his personal bank-account. But this is not the way to succeed in literature, though it may be an easy way of collecting alms.

ENGLISH PEOPLE are wont to protest against the American practice of coining words, yet I do not find that their own speech is free from neologisms. A recent advertisement in *The Athenaeum* reads as follows: 'MSS. accurately and intelligently TYPED from 1s. per 1000 words.' And the lady who 'types' MSS., by which I suppose it is meant that she copies them on a type-writing-machine, has 'excellent references from authors,' who, so far as I know, do not object to the word she has invented in their behalf.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON has actually burned his ships behind him, and henceforth will make Samoa his home. He has sold Skerryvore, his villa at Bournemouth, England, and sent for his mother to come out and join him. A relation of Mr. Stevenson's, who is now in New York, says that 'Louis is well enough anywhere that he can live out of doors.' In England and Scotland he could only live in the open during the summer months, and not always even then; but there is nothing to drive him in-doors in Samoa except, perhaps, an occasional cyclone. In the sacrifice of personal intercourse with his old friends, however, he pays a heavy price for immunity from ill health. Yet is he happily absolved from the visitations of the bores and interviewers who beset the famous at home.

The Fine Arts

Thomas Hicks, N.A.

THOMAS HICKS, one of the best known members of the National Academy, died at his home, 'Thornwood,' Trenton Falls, N. Y., on Oct. 8. Born of Quaker stock at Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., on Oct. 18, 1823, he would have been sixty-seven years of age to-day. His art studies were begun at the Pennsylvania Academy, and in 1838 he entered the school of the National Academy, in this city. Having contributed 'The Death of Abel' to the exhibition of 1841, he went to Europe in 1845 and studied in London, Paris (under

Couture), Florence and Rome. Five years later he returned to New York and entered upon a successful career as a portrait-painter. He was elected a National Academician in 1851, and was President of the Artists' Fund Society from 1873 till 1885. He painted portraits of Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Edwin Booth as 'Iago,' Hamilton Fish, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'Dr. Elisha Kent Kane in the Cabin of the Advance,' Abraham Lincoln, Henry W. Longfellow, William H. Seward, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, and Gulian C. Verplanck, a picture containing portraits of American authors, and one representing the Governors of New York (1851-55). He was the author of a memorial of Thomas Crawford, which was printed by the Century Club. As a copyist his skill was extraordinary. When, as a student, he had copied a hunt of Diaz and placed the two pictures side by side, Ary Scheffer confessed his inability select the original. Later, at Rome, he was ordered to change certain details in the dimensions of the chair in his copy of Raphael's Pope Julius, the reproduction being so successful that it was considered undesirable to have its minor features agree exactly with those of the original as recorded in the archives of the collection. Mr. Hicks had a studio in Astor Place, opposite the Mercantile Library, for many years, and was one of the well-known citizens of New York. His friends were legion.

Art Notes

THREE designs from among the thirty-one submitted in competition for the proposed building of the American Fine Arts Society were selected by the jury on Tuesday, and will be referred back to the architects for elaboration. The designers of the three plans were H. J. Hardenbergh, with whom were associated Walter C. Hunting and John C. Jacobsen; Edmund B. Wells; and Babb, Cook & Willard. The jury also gave honorable mention to the designs of A. W. Brunner, Heins & La Farge, Charles T. Mott, Harold Magonigle, Thomas Tryon and Edward Hamilton Bell.

—Mme. Bashkirtseff—the mother of Marie—has for sale a large painting of the Annunciation, by Bastien Lepage, suitable for a church or museum, which she values at 40,000 francs.

—The pictures which are to receive the two prizes, offered by Potter Palmer for the best landscape and by James H. Dole for the best figure exhibited at the Chicago Exposition Art Galleries, are 'The Brook,' by Charles H. Davis, exhibited at the last Salon as 'Effect of Evening'; and the larger 'Head,' by Abbott H. Thayer, shown by the Society of American Artists at their New York exhibition last spring.

—On Nov. 3 the New York Camera Club will open an exhibition at its rooms, 314 Fifth Avenue, of the work of the various establishments producing all classes of photo-gravure, photo-engraving, photo-lithographic and other mechanical photographic illustrations. Admission will be by cards of invitation.

—An *édition de luxe* of the catalogue of the second collection made by Mr. George I. Seney is announced by the American Art Association, at whose galleries the sale of the paintings will take place next February. There will be 250 copies, and the price is \$40.

—The New York Water-Color Club will hold its first exhibition at the American Art Galleries, beginning on Nov. 3 and continuing for one month and perhaps two. Original water-colors, not previously exhibited in New York, will be received. The officers of the Club are Childe Hassam, President; Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Vice President; Chas. Warren Eaton, Treasurer; E. M. Scott, Recording Secretary; and Henry B. Snell, Corresponding Secretary, 116 West 41st Street.

—The Philadelphia Art Club has opened an exhibition of local work, with eighty-two paintings by Frederick J. Waugh, and smaller contributions by Prosper L. Senat, Carl Newman, F. F. de Crano, Milne Ramsay, T. M. Rogers, Stephen J. Ferris, Newbold Trotter, F. Dvorak, and Alexander Harrison.

—'The Struggle for Liberty,' a colossal marble group, weighing two tons and mounted upon a massive granite base, has been put on exhibition at 80 Fifth Avenue. It was designed by the sculptor Julius Dedrichsen at Copenhagen, and he and his daughter have been at work upon it for five years. It was intended to show it at the World's Fair of 1892, when this city was expected to be the site, but it is thought that a trip to Chicago might prove fatal to it. The central figure is a man struggling to free himself from the cords that bind him. Every muscle and sinew is brought into play. This figure represents America, struggling to free herself from monarchy and slavery. Kneeling at his side is an admiring Goddess of Liberty; and at their feet is an infant, representing the United States in the days when it first became a free nation.

Mr. Stedman on the late Dr. Powers

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

The death of the Rev. Dr. Horatio Nelson Powers must have been very sudden—almost as much so as the deaths of O'Reilly and Bernard Carpenter. A letter from the beloved poet, essayist, and divine, dated August 26, reached me here, after some delay, early in September. I was on the point of answering it, when the papers announced his decease as of the 6th of September. The news gave me a pang; the surprise was not so great, in this remarkable year, when more than one clause of the Litany seems so strangely ineffective.

The poet's affectionate and characteristic letter is, then, one of the last he wrote—perhaps the very last. It is brimming with life, zest, and gratitude for the delight of a summering in Europe which he owed to the devotion of generous friends. It contains a newspaper cutting—his last poem, 'Light at Even-Tide,' an affecting, lyrical expression of the feeling repeated in his letter. I copy the opening and closing stanzas, which now have a peculiar interest:

I did not think in other days,
Musing on life's decline
Amid the dark and thorny ways
That had so long been mine,

That, after weary years, at length,
My chain would fall apart,
And I should gather up my strength
With uncorroded heart.

* * * * *
O tranquil rest! O heart serene!
Contented I abide:
However dark my day has been,
Light crowns its Even-Tide.

It was impossible not to be won by the warmth and youthfulness of Dr. Powers. He was all heart, and sought and possessed the friendship of his brother writers. He was strongly attached to Bayard Taylor and very intimate with him. As a preacher, he belonged to the liberal and 'Broad' division of the Episcopal Church, and his discourses were eloquently humane. As a poet, he was not only finished but natural,—and that is a pleasant thing to say in these days.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Sept. 23, 1890.

E. C. S.

"Canon Liddon as a Preacher"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In your number for Sept. 27 you print a note from 'an Englishman resident in New York' on the late Canon Liddon which seems to me a curiously erroneous estimate of that pulpit orator. In August, 1887, I heard Canon Liddon preach at St. Paul's. I could not say anything of my own knowledge as to whether he had, as your correspondent suggests, an 'old hat brushed the wrong way,' or whether he wore 'trousers flapping six inches higher than his boot tops.' I might be considered frivolous if I recalled the fact that Chrysostom had probably no hat or trousers at all, in the modern sense, but possessed a mouth of gold. Dr. Liddon was a fine, handsome man, who looked somewhat like Edward Everett. He had a noble voice. He read his sermon with an ease and fire which gave it the impressiveness of extemporaneous discourse. His text was from the 122d Psalm: 'Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.' He told us in a very beautiful way how this Psalm was a Pilgrim chorus, and how it burst forth when the weary tribes, going up to the Holy City, came in sight of her sacred walls. He alluded to the statement in the Psalm itself that Jerusalem was not a large city, but 'a city that is compact together,' and spoke in a very impressive manner of the influence on human history of that small city. And, of course, in the end, he told us of that heavenly Jerusalem, that City of God, that goodly fellowship of all Christian people, in which he saw a spiritual citizenship of a higher type. It seemed to me a very charming sermon, and about as superior to the ordinary output of the pulpit as 'In Memoriam' is superior to 'The Course of Time.' I did not see any one 'yawning,' or hear any one 'wondering how the preacher got his reputation.'

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 6, 1890.

LEX.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

I was at Oxford when Liddon was a Professor there, and he sometimes preached before the University. What a crowd came to hear him! 'Tandem men,' rowing men, reading men—all came under the spell of that unique personality. No other man could draw the undergraduates like Liddon. At London it was just the same. 'All sorts and conditions' of men and women flocked to

St. Paul's on the afternoons he preached there. It was a sight to see the Cathedral—and lucky were the people who got in at all—on one of those Sunday afternoons. Statesmen, scholars, eminent Nonconformist ministers, Greek priests and Roman Catholic bishops, all came to listen to the famous Canon. Why was this? Why did his congregations increase year by year? I will tell you: it was because Liddon had the real secrets of oratory—conviction and enthusiasm. At St. Paul's he gradually got rid of his Oxford mannerisms, and his style became more popular. The great Baptist preacher, Dr. Clifford, said, in a sermon a few Sundays since:—'It was my habit to go to St. Paul's when Dr. Liddon was preaching, as early as I could, that I might get as near as possible to the speaker, and so feel the magnetism, the enthusiastic passion, of the man, catch the contagion of his intense sympathy, a sympathy that made more manifest the uniform sobriety of his judgment, a fire that enforced his masculine reasoning.' That was the secret of his success as a preacher. Perhaps the writer of the note admires the 'oratory' of Talmage or Haweis; but I wonder how long either of these men would have held the same class of people as Liddon did. As to the Canon's personal habits, I can assure your correspondent that I saw him almost every day for four years, and there was nothing remarkable about his dress or appearance, except that he had the scholar's stoop in the shoulders. In later years he got fleshy, and he had always a very noble and impressive face. I may add that I have no sympathy with the late Canon's views on Church matters, as I belong to a school of thought he distrusted most—*vis.*, the Broad Church. But he was a noble man, a great leader, a great scholar and a great orator.

SAMUEL ROBINSON.

THE RECTORY, MILES CITY, MONTANA, Oct. 1, 1890.

International Copyright

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has received a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, requesting permission to remail to Italy several copies of the Italian version of Stanley's 'In Darkest Africa' detained in the Customs Bureau of the New York Post Office for violation of the copyright law. The Department has informed him that the importation of the books renders them liable to forfeiture to the owners of the United States copyright, or to the United States, and therefore denies the request. The fact that the books are in Italian, it is held, does not affect the rights of the owners of the copyright.

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS, replying to Mr. George Haven Putnam's open letter to Dr. Howard Crosby, in which it was stated that 'the members of the Authors' and Publishers' Copyright Leagues do not find record of any active co-operation on the part of this firm in the work on behalf of copyright that has been carried out during the past six years, work which has involved very considerable labor and expenditure,' write to *The Evening Post* as follows:—

Mr. Putnam is a member of one of the oldest of the American publishing houses, and is, we believe, the President of the American Copyright League. In reply to the above, we answer:—(1) When 'the leading publishers' of this city met some years ago to forward the Copyright League, we were not notified of the meeting. We wrote a letter the next day to one of the chief officers, protesting against this omission, and assured him of our hearty sympathy with the object of the organization. In reply, we had sent to us an apologetic letter, but from that time to the present we have not received any notice of a meeting, nor a single request of any kind from the League. (2) We have helped on International Copyright by advocating it as strongly as we were able in our periodicals, and have sent these arguments and appeals from time to time to every Congressman in Washington. We have urged our scores of thousands of readers to get up petitions in favor of the Copyright bill, and send these to the Congressmen representing them. Tens of thousands of these readers are men and women who are ready to help forward by vigorous agitation any reform that seems to them to be a worthy one. Now we shall be grateful to learn from Mr. Putnam that many of 'the leading publishers' have done for copyright much more work, and done it more effectively.

Mr. Putnam, who is not the League's President, but its Secretary, sends us the following letter:—

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

I am glad to learn from the recent letter to *The Evening Post* of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls that I was in error in my impression that their interest in the cause of International Copyright was only an abstract one, and to understand that they are desirous of rendering practical co-operation in the work which the Publishers' Copyright League is now engaged, in securing from the public and in Congress support for the pending Copyright Bill. The Treasurer of the League, Mr. Charles Scribner, will be well pleased to receive the subscriptions of their firm (\$25 for initiation fee, and

\$25 for first annual dues), the more especially as the active members of the League have had occasion, in order to meet the necessary expenses of the work, to make special contributions considerably in excess of these regular subscriptions. I find, on referring to the records of the Secretary, that the name of Funk & Wagnalls is properly checked in the lists of the firms to which were mailed in due course the notices of the several regular and special meetings of the publishers who were asked to take part in the League (lists which included, in fact, all the publishers of the country), and I can only regret that though the apparent miscarrying of these notices, or their failure to come into the proper hands, the League should, during the past three years, have been deprived of the valuable co-operation of this firm. The special notices to the Trade and requests for co-operation, as printed in *The Publishers' Weekly*, must, of course, also have escaped the attention of the members of the firm. Their aid will, however, certainly be welcome in the work still remaining to be done. GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 13, 1890.

Alphonse Karr

[*St. James's Gazette*]

M. ALPHONSE KARR, the celebrated novelist, died at St. Raphael at noon on Tuesday [Sept. 30] in his eighty-second year. Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr, who had been for several days lying ill with inflammation of the lungs at St. Raphael, a Mediterranean resort of his own creation, was born in Paris on the 24th of November, 1808. He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, in which he afterwards became a teacher. He took to literature at an early age, and his first important appearance in print was in the *Figaro* in the shape of a copy of verses. At four-and-twenty he experienced the usual disappointment in love, to which the young man of sensibility confidently looks forward about that time; and he consoled himself by writing a novel, 'Sous les Tilleuls,' a semi-sentimental and semi-satirical piece of work which at once brought him considerable popularity. This first success was followed by several others during the next few years—'Une Heure trop Tard,' 'Vendredi Soir,' 'Le Chemin le plus Court,' 'Einerley,' and 'Geneviève,' all of which were published between 1832 and 1839. During all this period M. Karr was busily engaged in journalism. He was a copious contributor to the *Figaro*, and in 1839 he became its editor. A few months later he founded *Les Gubbes*, a monthly satirical magazine, which had an enormous success. In 1845 he published that one of his books which, in England, at all events, is best known—the delightful 'Voyage autour de Mon Jardin.' He was an ardent horticulturist, and into the book he put of his best. It has been very well translated by the late Rev. J. G. Wood. After the Revolution of 1848 M. Karr, giving way to an impulse which at some time or other seizes every man who has much to do with such matters, declared that he was disgusted with politics and retired to Nice. There, or at St. Raphael, he has since spent most of his time, and of late years he had written so little that he was commonly supposed to have died long ago. But he never ceased contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and one or two other French periodicals. His chief occupation, for many years past, has been horticulture on a large scale. He published his memoirs, under the title of 'Le Livre de Bord,' in 1879. M. Karr was a romanticist, and belonged to the school of Hugo and Dumas. He wrote a style of considerable purity, informed by a sound common sense and brightened by a playful fancy, and a somewhat cynical turn of satire. It can hardly be said that any one of his works will be immortal; but he himself is assured of immortality, if only for his two famous epigrams. It was he who said, in reference to the proposed abolition of capital punishment, 'Que messieurs les assassins commencent,' and who summed up political history in the brilliant phrase, 'Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.'

M. Alphonse Karr—who, thanks to living half his life among flowers, with the Mediterranean ever before his eyes, reached an age which is ordinarily far beyond the attainment of men-of-letters—had outlived his time. That this should be so is a trifle odd, since *esprit* is sempiternal, and he had *esprit* sufficient for an entire Boulevard. When Madame Colet tried to stab him he possessed himself of the weapon and hung it up as a trophy, with an inscription setting forth that it was a present from the lady. For the last forty years he had lived by horticulture rather than by literature, and over his door he wrote 'Alphonse Karr, gardener.' One reason why he dropped out of knowledge is that he had almost ceased to write. Another was that France—and other countries too—has (*sic*) outgrown his tender sentimentalism of style. Sentiment has had to give way to analysis, and psychology, and the arts of the literary post-mortem room. Whether the change is for the better is one of those problems which cannot be settled yet.

Notes

'THE STORY OF MY HOUSE,' by Mr. George H. Ellwanger, is to be published in November, by D. Appleton & Co. It is a collection of æsthetic essays, touching upon Oriental rugs, French authors, 'violet salad,' etc. Mr. Sidney Smith has etched a frontispiece for the book, which is to reveal in head- and tail-pieces and a specially designed cover. 'The Riding Ring,' by Mr. H. W. Struss of the New York Riding Club, another of this firm's announcements, will be the work of an expert in horsemanship.

—The prize translation from Horace, made by Miss Helen Leah Reed of the Harvard Annex, will be published in an early number of *Scribner's Magazine*, in the series of illustrated translations from the Roman poet now appearing in that magazine.

—Edwin Arnold's new poem, 'The Light of the World,' will have an introduction by Richard H. Stoddard, and will be illustrated with reproductions (by special arrangement) of Hoffman's pictures of the 'Life of Christ,' and by a portrait of the author. The poem will be copiously annotated. Funk & Wagnalls announce its publication this month, prior to its appearance in Europe.

—Mr. Gladstone's 'Landmarks of Homeric Study,' which Messrs. Macmillan are bringing out, deals with 'The Homeric Question,' 'Homer as Nation-maker,' 'Homer as Religion-maker,' 'Rudiments of Ethics,' 'Rudiments of Politics,' 'Plot of the Iliad,' 'The Geography of the Poems.' The author's essay 'On the Points of Contact between the Assyrian Tablets and the Homeric Text' is included in the volume.

—In the January *Century* will appear the first of the articles containing extracts from the Talleyrand Memoirs. One article from each of the five volumes will be printed in advance of the issue of the book.

—Simultaneously with the publication of the French edition of the Talleyrand memoirs, an English version will be issued, volume by volume, by Messrs. Griffith & Farran, who have secured the co-operation of M. Raphaël Ledos de Beaufort and Mr. Whitelaw Reid for the translation. The death is just announced of the Marquise Castellane, the grandniece of Talleyrand, who influenced him to become reconciled to the Church of Rome. Of Marshall MacMahon's memoirs, the writing of which has beguiled the time since his resignation of the Presidency in 1879, only six copies, it is said, are to be printed; and these are to be for family consumption.

—Miss Winifred Jennings, better known as George Truman Kercheval, who has written some of the best of our Indian stories, has just returned to her home in Detroit from a visit to 'Bright Eyes' (Mrs. Tibbles), in Nebraska, where she has been making studies for future articles and stories. During this visit she has lived among the Omaha Indians, and studied the Indian question from their point of view. Miss Jennings's interest in the Indian dates from the time when her father was stationed upon the frontier, and she, a young girl, saw the wrongs inflicted upon them. The startling incidents which she describes in her writings are in many instances verified by Government reports.

—Two importations of Mr. Stead's 'Passion Play as it is Played To-day at Ober-Ammergau' have been made by Charles E. Merrill & Co., and both have been sold. About Nov. 1 an enlarged edition, printed on better paper, will be published.

—D. Lothrop Co. have just published 'Finding Blodgett,' the story of a boy and his dog, by George W. Hamilton; 'A Real Robinson Crusoe,' edited by J. A. Wilkinson; 'How New England was Made,' by Frances A. Humphrey; an illustrated edition of 'Black Beauty'; 'Out-of-Doors with Tennyson,' edited by Elbridge S. Brooks, and bound volumes of *Babyland* and *Little Men and Women* for 1890.

—Mr. Edmund Gosse has secured the English and American rights in a new drama by Ibsen, to be published simultaneously in Norway, Germany and England, in the languages of those three countries.

—Messrs. Scribner, who have just issued a second edition of Henry T. Finck's 'Chopin, and Other Musical Essays,' will publish on the 23d instant his 'Pacific Coast Scenic Tour: From Southern California to Alaska; Across the Canadian Pacific; the Yellowstone Park and Grand Cañon,' with twenty full-page illustrations.

—Archdeacon Farrar has caused considerable excitement in the English world of books by his recent attack on publishers, whom he characterized, according to the cable reports, as 'knaves' and 'sweaters.' He admitted that there were exceptions, but they only proved the rule. Cassell & Co. of London, who are his publishers, naturally replied to this attack. They say that they agreed to pay the Archdeacon 500*l.* for writing a popular Life of Christ, and that, the work having proved successful, they voluntarily paid him 1500*l.* more. 'How much did they make out of the book?' cer-

tain papers are asking; and from the tone of their inquiry, one would suppose that the publishers were guilty of a crime in not paying the author in proportion to their own earnings. Why should publishers be expected to make such a division of their profits any more than other men of business? In this case, it seems, they suggested the writing of the book and gave the author \$7500 more than they agreed to. If the book had been a failure, would the Archdeacon have refunded the original \$2500?

—Miss Julia Magruder begins a serial story in the New York *Ledger* of Oct. 18 under the title 'Jephthah's Daughter.'

—Pending the appearance of a review of the work, we would call attention to the publication by G. & C. Merriam & Co. of an entirely new edition of Webster's Unabridged, revised under the direction of ex-President Noah Porter of Yale. It is almost as great an improvement upon the last previous edition as the latter was upon the edition of forty-two years ago, of which 'cheap and nasty' reprints have lately been put upon the market. To avoid any possibility of the worthless reprint being passed off as the new edition, the publishers call the present book 'Webster's International Dictionary.'

—The last instalment of Daudet's 'Port Tarascon' will appear in the November *Harper's*; to which number Mrs. Ruth Dana Draper, daughter of the editor of the *Sun*, will contribute a short story entitled 'Portraits.' 'Our Italy,' a paper on Southern California, by Mr. Warner, and 'Princeton University,' by Prof. W. M. Sloane, who was prominent a few years since as a possible successor to President McCosh, will be other features of the number.

—*Literature and Art*, a new monthly magazine, about to appear at Brattleboro, Vermont, will pay special attention to the race question and American heredity.

—Brentanos announce a fac-simile edition of the manuscript of Dickens's Christmas Carol, in the form in which it left his hands, with the inscription on the title-page:—'My own and only MS. of the Book. Charles Dickens, MDCCCXLIII.'

—*Harper's Weekly* presents its readers this week with a frontispiece portrait of Francis M. Scott, the candidate of the People's Municipal League, the Republicans and the County Democracy for the position of Mayor of New York. Messrs. Harper announce, as the eleventh volume in Col. Knox's Boy Travellers Series, 'The Boy Travellers in Great Britain and Ireland'; also, 'Christmas in Song, Sketch and Story,' compiled by Prof. J. P. McCaskey.

—The November *Century* will contain nearly 100 illustrations. Gen. John Bidwell will open the Gold Hunters Series with an account of the experiences of the first emigrant train to cross the Rockies in 1841—several years before the gold discoveries. 'An American in Tibet' will be begun; and F. Hopkinson Smith will contribute the first chapters of his novelette, 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville,' illustrated by Kemble. Col. John Hay will describe 'The White House in the Time of Lincoln,' with many new anecdotes, and Mr. De Vinne of the De Vinne Press will furnish a practical account of 'The Printing of *The Century*.'

—Dr. W. Clark Robinson, Professor of English Literature at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., has in the press, to be issued immediately, a book on 'Shakespeare: the Man and his Mind,' dedicated to Dr. H. H. Furness of Philadelphia.

—Mr. George Willis Cooke, whose lectures have been listened to with marked interest in Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, as well as in many other cities, has added to his list of subjects for the present season 'A Dream of the Perfect Man' and 'Wits and Wise Men.' He also has lectures on 'The Intellectual Development of Women,' 'The Social History of New England,' Emerson, Browning, George Eliot, and other literary topics. Mr. Cooke's address is Dedham, Mass.

—Mr. Percival Chubb of London will begin at the Brooklyn Institute on Oct. 21 a series of Tuesday afternoon lectures on Recent English writers. 'John Morley and Latter-Day Liberalism' will be his first subject.

—Mr. Andrew Lang has followed up his 'Blue Fairy-Book' with a 'Red' one, including tales from the French, German, Norse, Russian and Greek, not yet familiar to American children. It will be published at once by Longmans, Green & Co., with illustrations by H. J. Ford and Lancelot Speed. The same firm announce as the next two volumes in the series of Historic Towns, histories of old York and of New York, the former by the Rev. James Raine, Prebendary of York, the latter by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's is the first volume devoted to a city outside of Great Britain. Messrs. Longman are about to issue a 'Hand-book of Political Americanisms,' by Col. Charles Ledyard Norton, compiled from a series of articles contributed to *The Magazine of American History*.

—Col. Richard M. Johnston has completed a novel called 'Widow Guthrie,' depicting various social phases in the Georgia of sixty years ago. It is understood that he sets great store by this work, of which D. Appleton & Co. will be the publishers.

—Harvard College is in need of \$100,000 to \$150,000 for its Library, and the alumni and undergraduates are trying to raise such a sum of money.

—In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Browning spent upwards of two months at Llangollen. Every Sunday he walked out, through fair weather or foul, to the little church of Llantysilio—one of the oldest churches in Wales, situated on the north bank of 'the sacred Dee.' Here he was always found (accompanied by his sister) by his friends Sir Theodore and Lady Martin. A tablet is now to be placed by Lady Martin on the wall close to where he sat, with the following inscription:—'In memory of Robert Browning, poet, born 1812, died 1889, who worshipped in this church ten weeks in autumn, 1886, by his friend, Helen Faucit Martin.'

—Fords, Howard & Hulbert announce for publication this month a book by Theodore S. Van Dyke, called 'Millionaires of a Day: An Inside History of the Great Southern California Boom.' In November they will issue 'Murvale Eastman: Christian Socialist,' a new novel by Judge Tourgée.

—Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant is to write a Life of Laurence Oliphant, and Messrs. Blackwood are to publish it. The same publishers are bringing out Mr. Lang's Life of Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote).

—On Tuesday last Prince Frederick Leopold unveiled a monument in the Thiergarten, Berlin, to Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the illustrious author and literary reformer, who died in 1781. Herr Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office and Representative of the Chancellor, Dr. Von Gossler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction, and other high officials were present. The clergy refused to take any part in honoring the dead author.

—William O. Stoddard's 'Crowded out o' Crofield' and Louis Pendleton's 'King Tom and the Runaways' will be issued simultaneously by D. Appleton & Co., as the first volumes in their series of stories for the young.

—Austin Dobson has written a preface for an edition of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' to be illustrated by Hugh Thomson and published by Macmillan & Co.

—Miss Varina Davis has not enjoyed good health since her return from Europe, and after her mother's visit to New York to look after the publication of the Life of Jefferson Davis, the two ladies will go to Mexico to remain several months.

—Mr. George Bancroft left Newport this week for his home in Washington, coming to this city by boat instead of (as usual) by train.

—James Edwin Thorold Rogers, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, died on Oct. 12, at the age of sixty-six. He was born in Hampshire and educated at King's College School and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in Easter term, 1846, obtaining a first class in the School of Literæ Humaniores. He was nominated a Public Examiner in the University of Oxford in 1857. He was for some years in holy orders, and also (as a Liberal) in Parliament. He was one of the best-known lecturers and writers on economic subjects in England. His works were 'Education in Oxford, its Methods, its Aids, and its Rewards' (1861), 'The Law of Settlement, a Cause of Crime,' 'Aristotle's Ethics,' a 'History of Agriculture and Prices in England from 1259 to 1792' and a 'Manual of Political Economy' (both in 1868), an edition of various speeches of John Bright, 'Speeches and Political Opinions of Richard Cobden' (1873), 'Six Centuries of Work and Wages' (1884), 'The Economic Interpretation of History' (1889), and an annotated edition of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.' He was married in 1850 to Anna, daughter of William Peskett.

—Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover died at his cottage at Bar Harbor on Oct. 13, after a long illness. He was born in West Brookfield, Mass., on Jan. 7, 1820; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and studied at the Andover and Union Theological Seminaries. From 1842 to 1848 he was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1848 he became Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Andover, and held the chair until 1879. In 1869 he was elected President of Andover and since 1879 had been Professor Emeritus. Amherst gave him the degree of D.D. in 1856. He had not been in good health since the Andover controversy. His wife, Elizabeth Stuart, the author of several

popular books, died in 1852; her daughter and namesake, wife of the Rev. Herbert D. Ward, is still actively engaged in literary work. In 1853 he published a memorial of Mrs. Phelps, with her last work, 'The Last Sheaf from Sunny Side.' Prof. Phelps was the author of 'The Still Hour' (1858), 'The New Birth' (1867), 'The Solitude of Christ' (1868), 'Studies of the Old Testament' (1878), 'The Theory of Preaching' (1881), 'Men and Books' (1882), 'My Portfolios' (1882), 'English Style of Public Discourse' (1883), 'My Study, and Other Essays' (1886), 'My Note-Book; or, Fragmentary Studies in Theology,' and various sermons and addresses. He also edited 'Hymns and Choirs' with Prof. Edwards A. Park and the Rev. David Furber (1859) and 'Sabbath Hymn-Book' with Prof. Park and Dr. Lowell Mason (1859).

The Free Parliament

[All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the correspondent, not necessarily for publication. Correspondents answering or referring to any question are requested to give the number of the question for convenience of reference.]

QUESTIONS

1584.—1. Who is E. Berger, and what has she written? 2. How do you pronounce 'Tyrolese'?

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

S.

[2. With slight accent on the first syllable and heavy accent on the last, the y being short.]

ANSWERS

1585.—The Little Good-for-Nothing, from the French of Alphonse Daudet, was published in 1878, by Estes & Lauriat, in their 'Cobweb Series.'

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J. H. W.

Publications Received

[Receipt of new publications is acknowledged in this column. Further notice of any work will depend upon its interest and importance. When no address is given the publication is issued in New York.]

- Allan, E. P. One Little Maid. \$1.50. Boston: Congregational S. S. and Pub'g Society.
- Archæological Institute of America. Eleventh Annual Report. Boston, Babcock, W. H. The Two Last Centuries of Britain. \$1.25. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- Barracand, L. The Viscountess. 50c. Chicago: C. H. Sergel & Co.
- Brinton, D. G. Races and Peoples. N. D. C. Hodges.
- Callaway, F. B. The Wit on the Staircase. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Bro.
- Carey, R. N. Heriot's Choice. 50c. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- Chopin, K. At Fault. American News Co.
- Dawson, W. J. The Makers of Modern English. \$1.50. Thomas Whitaker.
- Deland, M. Sidney. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- Duffy, E. History of the 159th Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols. \$1.50. P. F. Harper.
- Frederic, H. In the Valley. \$1.50. Boston: Garland Bros.
- Garland, H. Under the Wheel. 25c. Boston: Garland Bros.
- Gladstone, W. E. Landmarks of Homeric Study. 75c. Macmillan & Co.
- Goncourt, E. and J. Sister Philomène. Tr. by Laura Ensor. \$1.50. George Routledge & Sons.
- Greenaway, Kate. Almanac for 1891. 50c. George Routledge & Sons.
- Greene, S. P. M. Leon Pontifex. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.
- Hawthorne, N. Our Old Home. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- Heyse, P. The Children of the World. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- Hermetic Philosophy. \$1. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- Hodgetts, E. M. S. (Translator). Tales and Legends from the Land of the Tsar. \$1.75. Charles E. Merrill & Co.
- Hosmer, J. K. A Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom. \$2. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Irvine, L. H. The Struggle for Bread. John B. Alden.
- Jonson, Ben. Masques and Entertainments. \$1. George Routledge & Sons.
- Knox, T. W. Teetotaler Dick. \$1.50. Ward & Drummond.
- Kirk, E. Periodicals that Pay Contributors. \$1. Brooklyn, N. Y.: E. Kirk.
- LeFurst, C. Humorist. 50c. Stillwater, Minn.: C. M. Morton.
- Lockwood, H. C. Constitutional History of France. \$2.50. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
- Lowe, C. M., and Butler, Jr., N. Bellum Helveticum. \$1. Chicago: Albert & Scott.
- Marshall, W. V. Cumulative Taxation. 25c. Santa Fe, Kans.: W. V. Marshall.
- Merriam, A. C. Telegraphing Among the Ancients. Boston: Archæological Institute of America.
- Riggs, J. D. S. In Latinum. 50c. Chicago: Albert & Scott.
- Roberts, A. S. In and Out of Book and Journal. \$1.25. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- Roberts, M. In Low Relief. 50c. D. Appleton & Co.
- Ryland, F. Chronological Outlines of English Literature. \$1.40. Macmillan & Co.
- Saint-Amand, I. de. Marie Louise and the Decadence of the Empire. Tr. by T. S. Perry. \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Salter, W. The Life of Henry Dodge. Burlington, Ia.: Mauro & Wilson.
- Shakespeare, The Banksides. Ed. by Appleton Morgan. Vol. IX. Brentanos.
- Stephen, L., and Lee, S. (Editors). Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. XXIV. \$3.75. Macmillan & Co.
- Stern, H. I. Evelyn Gray. John B. Alden.
- Thomas, E. M. The Inverted Torch. \$1. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- Tuck, R. (Editor). A Hand-book of Biblical Difficulties. Thomas Whitaker.
- Van Dyke, T. S. Millionaires of a Day. \$1. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
- Webster's First Bunker Hill Address. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- Welsh, A. H. Digest of English and American Literature. \$1.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
- Wheeler, W., and St. Aubyn, A. A Fellow of Trinity. 50c. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

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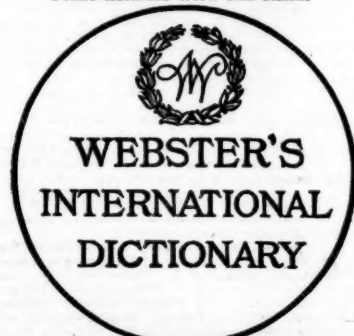
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The October number of *The Review of Reviews* is of more than ordinary interest. Among the prominent articles noticed are several on Canon Liddon; How to Reform our Hospitals, by Sir Morrell Mackenzie; How Science Supports Scripture, by Mr. Gladstone; The Christian Law of Marriage, by Count Tolstol; A Chinese Verdict on Christian Civilization; Gymnastics as a Branch of Christianity, by Rev. Canon Talbot; etc. The character sketch of General Boulanger, illustrated with many portraits, and the illustrated article describing the new departure of the Salvation Army are among the most interesting articles.

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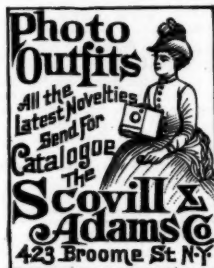
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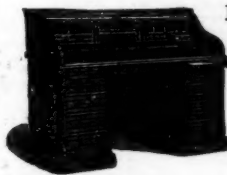
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